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**TODAY IN Arab news**

**Kingdom's trade**  
Saudi Arabia's imports during 1982 amounted to SR134.5 billion, while its exports were valued at SR294.4 billion, according to the Statistics Department of the Finance Ministry. — Page 2

**Namibia talks this week**  
Delegations from South Africa and Angola will meet in the Cape Verde Islands this week in a further attempt to pave the way for independence of Namibia. — Page 5

**Nigeria relents**  
Nigerian authorities postpone for a month the order to expel all aliens from the country, respecting the wish of the Togolese government. — Page 6

**Women in Saudi Arabia**  
Western media continues to paint a dark picture of the position of women in Saudi society. But a closer look will show that these attacks are either motivated or based on ignorance or downright hypocrisy. — Page 9

**England triumphs**  
England scored a thumping victory over Australia to keep their hopes alive of making the World Series Cricket One-Day finals at the Sydney Cricket Ground. The architects of the victory were Robin Jackman and Eddie Hemmings. — Page 13

**Geneva talks**  
U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze says that he will fully explore Soviet flexibility at the Geneva talks on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles. — Page 16

**Kuwait, UAE hint at reducing oil prices**

ABU DHABI, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Kuwait and UAE Wednesday hinted the region's exporters might soon cut their prices to meet the crisis that has followed the breakdown of OPEC's talks in Geneva this week.

UAE Minister Mansour Al-Otaibi said his country faced huge financial problems because of falling oil revenue and had to increase its production.

"I have warned that we may resort to the last medicine... This is what I see in front of my eyes," he told Abu Dhabi radio and television, according to an advance text obtained by Reuters.

Dr. Otaibi, who said Tuesday the UAE would boost output to 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) from about 1.2 million barrels now, added: "We believe the knife has reached the flesh."

He also warned that an oil price war could cause the collapse of the world financial system.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah told reporters in Kuwait: "We will abide by OPEC prices if other states stop giving discounts on the oil prices."

Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Saad, quoted by the official Kuwait News Agency, said his country's oil policy would have to be geared to protecting its own interests if the impasse within OPEC continues.

OPEC faces what delegates at Geneva described as its gravest ever crisis after failing to agree on output levels to defend its \$34 a barrel reference price.

Dr. Otaibi said Gulf exporters would be consulting on coordinating their policies. They were no longer ready to bear the burden of defending OPEC's prices, he said.

**Reagan proposes standby taxes, freeze on spending**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has proposed a freeze on spending on some domestic programs in 1984 and standby taxes if necessary to reduce soaring government deficits.

Reagan, in a State of the Union address Tuesday at a time of sharply falling ratings in his popularity and challenges to his leadership, said the nation was strong but the troubled economy was painful for many Americans.

He also announced that he would adjust his \$1,600 billion military build-up by reducing \$55 billion in defense savings in the next five years.

Most of the State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress dealt with domestic issues and outlined the president's priorities for 1983.

Referring to foreign affairs, Reagan said he was prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations following the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last November.

"But the Soviet Union must show by deeds, as well as words, a sincere commitment to respect the rights and sovereignty of the family of nations," he said.

In an apparent reference to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, he added: "Responsible members of the world community do not threaten or invade their neighbors and they restrain their allies from aggression."

He said the United States was vigorously pursuing arms reduction negotiations with Moscow but insisted that agreements must provide for an equal balance of forces under verifiable arrangements.

Referring to ongoing Middle East peace efforts, Reagan said he "will not flag" in his efforts this year to bring peace to the region.

"In the Middle East last year, the United States played the major role in ending the tragic fighting in Lebanon and negotiate the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut," he said.

"Last September, I outlined principles to carry on the peace process begun so promisingly at Camp David," he said. "All the people of the Middle East should know that, in the year ahead, we will not flag in our efforts to build on that foundation to bring them the blessings of peace."

Reagan's annual address was prepared for a televised appearance before a Congress showing mounting signs of rebellion against his plan based on tax cuts, reductions in spending on social programs and an increased defense budget.

The president, who in 1981 pushed through Congress a three-stage, 25 percent personal income-tax cut over three years, said he would oppose any attempt to undo the third reduction of 10 percent scheduled for July 1.

But to reduce deficits, he proposed standby excise taxes on domestically produced energy and oil imports, and a one percent surtax on the total tax revenue the government collects annually from individuals and corporations. The new taxes would be triggered if the deficit for the 1983-84 financial year did not fall below \$100 billion.

An administration official said the standby tax program would last for three years and would collect between \$40 billion and \$50 billion a year. Reagan did not give details but administration sources told Reuters the energy tax would be a five-dollar-a-barrel fee on domestic and imported oil and a surtax equal to about one percent of the total tax revenue the government collects annually from individuals and corporations.

The president listed three conditions he said would have to be met before the proposed new taxes would take effect:

- Congress must agree to a 1984 freeze on old-age pensions and government pay and
- Standby taxes on energy and oil imports, and a one percent surtax on the total tax revenue the government collects annually from individuals and corporations.

**PLO debates U.S. peace plan**

BAHRAIN, Jan. 26 (R) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat held crucial talks with other commando leaders in Aden Wednesday.

Palestinian sources said the talks brought together members of the PLO executive committee and representatives of PLO commando groups. But it was not clear whether they were attended by the secretary-general of all eight PLO commando groups.

The Palestinian sources said the executive committee and representatives of PLO commando groups were discussing the U.S. peace plan.

**SR26m traveler checks firm set up**

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The cabinet has licensed the establishment of a shareholding Saudi Arabian company dealing with traveler's checks in riyals, a spokesman for the ministry of finance and national economy said Wednesday.

The new firm named as the Saudi Travelers Checks Company would be governed by the banks control regulations. The company's 26-million riyal capital has been shared by the founders and eight Saudi Arabian banks.

**Arabs coming, Maggie says**

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — An Arab League delegation is expected in London soon. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday, signalling an improvement in Britain's relations with the Arab world.

Foreign Office officials said a visit on Feb. 7-8 is a possibility and that details will likely be announced first in Rabat, Morocco. British Embassy officials there have had lengthy discussions with King Hassan II toward a face-saving compromise for both sides.

The king is heading a mission to world capitals to publicize the league's Middle East peace plan.

"I hope we shall be able to receive that delegation soon," Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons.

Anglo-Arab relations were stymied and the Foreign Office dismayed when Mrs. Thatcher refused in November to receive a delegation that included a Palestine Liberation Organization representative.

Saudi Arabia retaliated by saying it was "not convenient" for a visit to Riyadh by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. British exports to Arab countries were seen at risk by the cooling of relations.

Whitehall officials said the compromise is to have a Palestinian in the mission who will not be a PLO leader, but Britain will not object if PLO leader Yasser Arafat regards him as representing the PLO.

They said the Palestinian is likely to be Muhammad Milhem, former mayor of Haiboul on the West Bank, who was expelled by Israel in May 1981.

Meanwhile, King Hussein, who led Arab League's peace mission to China and the

**Soviets slam U.S. policy**

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP) — The Soviet news agency Tass, commenting Wednesday on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's State of the Union address, said the U.S. administration had failed to draw any lessons from the past two years.

A Tass commentary from Washington one day after the president's annual speech to Congress claimed that Reagan is "bent on stubbornly pursuing the bankrupt course for an all-round buildup of military spending and simultaneous reductions in social programs, thus eroding the well-being of millions of Americans."

Reagan attempted to blame "the truly catastrophic positions" of the U.S. economy on his predecessors and said his economy recovery program would be based on the "anti-people policy" of freezing federal spending, correspondent asserted.

**Baghdad urges Egypt to send troops**

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (AP) — An Iraqi leader said in an interview scheduled for publication Thursday that Egypt should send troops to fight alongside Iraq in the war with Iran.

The call came from Naim Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly (parliament) and member of the Revolution Council headed by President Saddam Hussein, in the weekly magazine *Al-Mussawwar*.

Egyptian Defense Minister Abdul Halim Abu-Ghazala is on record as opposing the dispatch of Egyptian troops to Iraq or any other country except Sudan, which is bound to Egypt by a 1976 joint defense pact.

"Egypt has been helping us with arms, but we call upon her openly to join Iraq officially (in the war)," Haddad told the magazine, according to an advance copy of Thursday's issue.

**At a glance**

Salient points from Reagan's State of Union address:

- **Trade:** Broader strategy in the field of global trade — one that increases the openness of the U.S. trading system and is fairer to America's farmers and workers in the world marketplace.
- **Defense:** A realistic military strategy to deter threats to peace, and to protect U.S. freedom if deterrence fails.
- **Middle East:** U.S. will not flag in its efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.
- **Soviet-U.S. ties:** Prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations. But the Soviet Union must show, by deeds as well as words, a sincere commitment to respect the rights and sovereignty of the family of nations.
- **Arms reductions:** Supported by allies, U.S. has put forward draft agreements proposing significant arms reductions to the Soviet Union.

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**Army out in Indian city to quell rioting**  
NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (AP) — Authorities called out troops of India's Border Security Force (BSF) in the northern Indian city of Amritsar Wednesday after unidentified Sikh extremists hurled homemade bombs and set fire to cigarette shops, the United News of India reported.

Amritsar, 400 kilometers (250 miles) northwest of New Delhi in Punjab state, is the city of India's 13 million Sikhs. It also is the seat of the Golden Temple.

**Japan may take U.K. out of woods**

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Japanese manufacturing investment in Britain may more than double soon and create thousands of jobs, British Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin said Wednesday.

It would also provide a long-term boost for the British steel and components industries because local sources for parts would be sought.

Nissan were on the verge of making a decision on building Datsun cars in this country, investment which would more than equal existing Japanese financial interest in Britain providing 6,000 jobs.

"Nissan are talking in terms of providing direct employment for 4,000 to 5,000," said Jenkin on return from a tour of Japan, China and Hong Kong.

The electronics firm Sanyo decided to make video recorders at Lowestoft alongside their existing color television factory. They would build up production and within a year or two have substantial sourcing of components in this country.

Hitachi too had announced positive and substantial investment of 30 million pounds

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# Kingdom's imports are now SR134.3b

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The Kingdom's imports during the last Hijrah year 1402, ending three months ago, amounted to SR134.3 billion, while its exports worth SR294.4 billion according to the Statistics Department of the Finance Ministry, which issued these figures for the first time for the Hijrah calendar.

The report shows that the following countries have accounted for 77.35 percent of the Kingdom's imports and 73.24 percent of its exports: Japan, France, the United States, Singapore, Italy, Holland, Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, Korea, Spain and England.

A breakdown of imports shows that machinery and equipment accounted for 26.17 percent of imports costing SR35.15 billion, minerals and manufactured goods accounted for 14.67 percent or SR19.7 billion. There were 431,289 cars at a SR12.6 billion which represents 9.3 percent of the total. Foodstuffs and animals were imported at a SR12.3 billion, which is 9.2 percent of the imports.

Other imports included textiles worth SR7.9 billion, which accounts for 5.8 percent, sophisticated equipment which account for 3.4 percent of imports.

## Jubail export refinery board reviews work

JUBAIL, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The board of directors of the Petromin-Shell Oil Refinery Company held a meeting here Wednesday under the chairmanship of Dr. Faisal Al-Basheer.

The board discussed a number of technical and administrative issues relating to the company. Petromin-Shell Refinery is an affiliate of Petromin being constructed at Jubail for export and is considered one of the most modern refineries with a production capacity of 250,000 barrels per day of refined oil.

The refinery is due to be completed in 1984 and start its operations early in 1985.

## Algoasibi signs SR100 m Hail hospital

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algoasibi, the acting health minister, Wednesday signed an SR100 million contract with a West German corporation to run and operate the King Khalid Hospital at Hail, north-west of Riyadh.

Dr. Algoasibi said the hospital would open its doors for patients within six months time.

He added that the contract with the West German corporation was only the first step in developing Saudi-German cooperation in the health field.

Dr. Algoasibi said the accord provided provisions for the corporation to render specialized technical services in the field of medicine and other domains needing special technical skills.



EXHIBITION INAUGURATION: Jeddah Commissioner Abdul Rahman Al-Suderi, center, inaugurated "Pakistan's Industrial Dimension Exhibition" in Jeddah on Tuesday. He is shown here looking at the products on display. Pakistan Ambassador Najmul Saqib Khan, second from left, accompanied him through the exhibition.

### Variety of products displayed

## Pakistan exhibition opens

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Jeddah Commissioner Abdul Rahman Al-Suderi inaugurated here on Tuesday evening "Pakistan — an Industrial Dimension Exhibition", the "biggest ever" show of Pakistan's industrial products held at the Saudi-Pakistan Commercial Center.

Pakistan Ambassador Najmul Saqib Khan, while welcoming the chief guest and other dignitaries, said that the exhibition is an excellent projection of the wide-range of industrial products his country manufactures.

It also displays a high standard of the light, medium and heavy engineering industries of the country. Khan expressed the hope that it will go a long way in adding new dimensions to the fast growing trade between the two countries.

Khan said the exhibition has been organized as a joint venture between the Pakistan Export Promotion Bureau and Saudi-Pak Commercial Center. A pioneering Saudi business house, Hottaimi bin Nehar has collaborated with Pakistan's trade and industry and will be the local partner of the center, he added.

Suderi expressed hope that the exhibition will strengthen the existing brotherly ties between Pakistan and the Kingdom. He appreciated the display of products.

Hamid D. Habib, adviser to the president of Pakistan for foreign trade and chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau; and Ustad Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol, attended the inauguration ceremony along with other diplomats and leading businessmen.

The displays at the exhibition include a variety of engineering, cultural and consumer products. It will remain open through Feb. 5.

## BRIEFS

### Bilateral relations

RIYADH, (SPA) — Indonesian finance and oil ministers Ali Wardana and Dr. Subroto left here Tuesday after delivering a message to King Fahd from the Indonesian President Suharto. The two ministers, who arrived Tuesday morning, met with finance and oil ministers Muhammad Abs Al-Khail and Ahmad Zaki Yamani and discussed the bilateral relations between the two countries in the oil and economic fields.

### Health cooperation

RIYADH, (SPA) — The visiting Pakistani Health Minister Wednesday conferred with Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algoasibi, the acting health minister, on developing bilateral cooperation in health and manpower fields.

### Pakistan loan

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Pakistan received a loan of about \$16 million from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) under an agreement signed here Wednesday. Pakistan's Ambassador to the Kingdom, Najmul Saqib Khan, a representative of the Pakistani Refineries Ltd. and IDB President Dr. Ahmed Muhammad Ali signed the loan agreement.

### GCC coordination

ABU DHABI, (SPA) — Oil refining experts from the Gulf Cooperation Council concluded their second meeting here Tuesday.

## Ministers 'assure' increased Indonesian labor recruitment

By K.S. Ramkumar  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Indonesia has been assured that the Kingdom will show increasing preference to its skilled labor force in future employment, according to Indonesian Minister of Labor and Transmigration Dr. Harun Al-Rasyid Zain.

Going by the assurance given to him at Riyadh by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone and labor ministers, Zain said the Indonesians employed in the Kingdom who number 50,000 now may treble by the end of the current year.

Zain, who arrived here with his wife, daughter and two staff members Sunday and spent Tuesday in Riyadh, told reporters that PTT Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal had mentioned to him that the Indonesians have had a clean record and hence they have a distinct advantage from among Muslim countries in the order of preference.

"Indonesia, with five major and 13,000 smaller islands, has a population of 153 million, 95 percent of whom are Muslims," Zain said, "adding that the islands could play a major role in the Kingdom's efforts towards its own development and Arab solidarity."

Zain said 60 million of the total population constituted the country's work force but what the islands have been facing is underemployment rather than unemployment. Some of them have been finding work for less than the required 40 hours a week.

During his meeting with the Saudi Arabian ministers, Zain said, he impressed on them the need for increasing the South-South dialogue on the pattern of the North-South dialogue and that they should look increasingly toward the East for skilled labor. Such an approach will heighten the technical and general cooperation between the Kingdom and the Eastern countries, he said.

Asked whether labor strikes have been a feature of the islands, Zain said the country's tripartite approach has paid rich dividends and no single strike has lasted more than two days.

Actually, Zain said, Indonesia, which got its independence 37 years ago and which enters its fourth plan on April 1, 1984, is in need of the skilled force for its own development.

"But then we would like to participate in the Kingdom's development like many other countries," he added.

Zain noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of Saudi Arabian officials have been visiting the islands and strengthening the ties between the two countries. There have also been visits by the Kingdom's students to the islands, he said hoping that such exchanges will be increasingly forthcoming.

The country's exports to the Kingdom have also been growing rapidly, he said and hoped that many new items will be introduced to the existing list which includes lumber, rubber, textiles, plastic products, spices, coffee, tea, palm oil, shrimp and fresh fruits.

Zain said his country is also an oil producing one and its second largest earning is from export of wood and logs. But the cutting of trees is being discouraged these days as it takes at least 30 years for the trees to grow.

English has replaced Dutch which was the

## Fencing championships

ALKHOBAR, Jan. 26 — The Saudi Arabian Arms Union will organize the Kingdom's fencing championships at the sport's stadium along Dammam Alkhobar road. Contenders from the Eastern Province and the Central and Western provinces will participate in the championship which will be held between Feb. 12 and 16.

common language in Indonesia, Zain said and added that English is now being taught in school from the sixth standard. The country, however, continues to look to some of the western and other developed countries for higher education. Efforts are on for promoting higher education within the islands, he said.

Zain, who came here from Tokyo, said he attended the regional labor conference for the Asian, Pacific and Middle East there. The meeting, attended by the representatives of 33 countries, deliberated on the ways and means of increasing cooperation among the countries of the region in economic and social sectors.

## UNDP meeting calls for mobilizing more resources

By Devadas Kuni  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Jan. 26 — The five-day regional meeting of the UNDP (United Nations Development Program) resident representatives concluded here Wednesday with a statement by Mustapha Zaouani, assistant administrator and regional director, Bureau for Arab States calling for mobilizing more cost-sharing resources and improving the quality of the UNDP projects.

Zaouani said that "the projects that we assist are the instruments through which we contribute to the social and economic development of the countries we serve. The raison d'être of UNDP in the ultimate analysis are these projects and their quality is one thing that we must keep uppermost in mind at all times," he said.

Emphasizing the role of mobilizing more resources for UNDP projects, he said, "UNDP's role in the Arab region can reach an appropriate and desirable magnitude only if we succeed in mobilizing even more cost-sharing resources."

## Telephone capacity crosses 1m, records 550% increase in 5 years

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 26 — The capacity for working telephone lines within the Kingdom has recently increased to over one million an increase of almost 550 percent in just five years, according to Assistant Minister for Operations and Maintenance Fouad Abu Mansour.

A statement issued by Saudi Telephone said that Mansour pointed out the efforts of Saudi Telephone's engineering planning



Dr. Harun Al-Rasyid Zain

Zaouani told Arab News that the meeting focused on the two major issues of raising the level of assistance to LDCs (least developed countries) in the Arab region and on improving the quality of the projects.

Of the four LDCs in the region, North Yemen, South Yemen, Sudan and Djibouti, UNDP has been able to raise resources of about \$40 million for North Yemen on cost-sharing basis from Arab countries in addition to its own contribution of \$20 million for the years 1983-86. He said UNDP is trying to mobilize resources for the other three countries from the industrialized countries of the world.

As for the quality of the UNDP projects, Zaouani said, it has been agreed now that the improved project design, and evaluation, monitoring of the implementation are significant contributors to the success of the projects.

Another important issue discussed at the meeting, he said, is the water resources development not only for drinking purpose but also for irrigation to increase permanent agricultural production.

group have been instrumental in achieving these commendable results.

These planners develop comprehensive perspectives for the Kingdom, considering for each area such things as projected population growth, potential commercial development and any special requirements. Thereafter, the engineering group use these projections to develop telephone expansion which integrate all provisions into an unified action plan.

## Nepal projects receive SFD loans

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The Saudi Fund for Development has approved the allocation of loans amounting to SR192 million for development projects in Nepal, according to a Nepalese embassy spokesman here Wednesday.

The approval was communicated to the

## ARAMCO Madinah employment office opened

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) has opened an employment office in Madinah Okaz reported Wednesday.

The office hopes to recruit Saudi Arabian

Nepalese government by Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aha Al Khail who is also chairman of the board of the fund.

A sum of SR106 million will be allocated for the financing of Kollhapur-Bafgasa highway project while SR86 million will be used to participate in the financing of the large Marsyangali hydroelectric power plan.

manpower of different specializations and mainly in mechanics, and electrical welding. There have been 170 graduates from secondary schools applied to the office and were forwarded to work in the company's projects in Yanbu and the Eastern Province.

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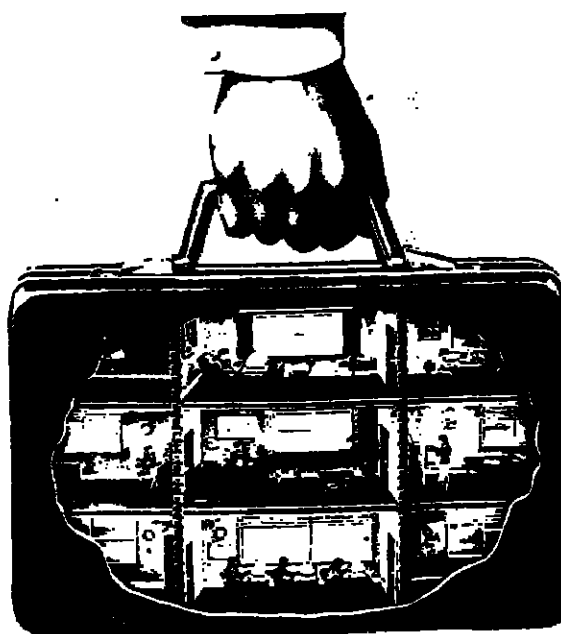
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مكذمان التجميل



## Imams to emphasize Al-Aqsa protection

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — King Fahd has given directives to all imams of mosques in Saudi Arabia to recall the captivity of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem on every occasion during the Mosque Week organized by the Ministry of Endowments next month.

Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie said that the king had reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's stand toward the Muslims' prime cause, in line with the recommendations of the World Supreme Council of Mosques at its latest session regarding the Al-Aqsa problem.

The minister said that, in compliance with the royal instructions, the Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones will issue a commemorative stamp on Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Muslims' first Qibla (direction toward which they turn when praying) and third holiest shrine.

Wasie added that the Kingdom spares no effort and harnesses all its material and moral potential to help protect the Al-Aqsa Mosque. It raises the morale of Muslims there financially and spiritually.

Saudi Arabia submitted a working paper to the Council of Mosques' eighth session requesting other members to follow the same attitude in implementing recommendations pertaining to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The recommendations in question were sent to the secretary general of the Conference of Waqf and Islamic Affairs Ministers to be inserted in the agenda for the next session. The recommendations will be examined and approved at the level of Islamic governments in a way consistent with the conditions of each state.

## Islamic group agrees on plan for new projects

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — A television documentary on Jerusalem, jurisdiction in Islam and teaching Arabic by radio will be produced by the Organization of Islamic Broadcasting. It was announced here.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoutja, undersecretary of the Information Ministry and chairman of the organization's board said that the organization during a two-day meeting made several recommendations. These included an increase in program exchanges between member countries, arranging for subsidies for various films and their distribution among non-Arabic speaking countries in Africa and Asia. During the meeting fiscal and administrative conditions of the organization were reviewed.

## Two agricultural contracts awarded

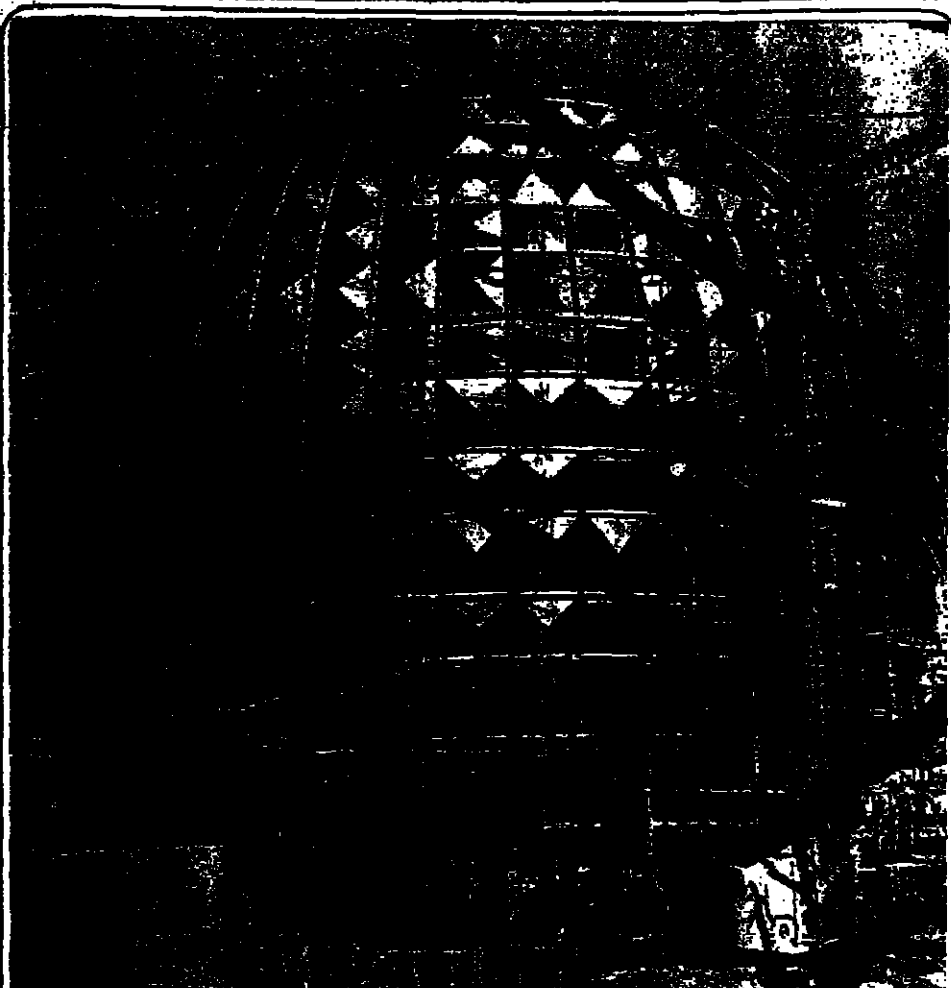
RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — SR20 million contract has been awarded to a specialized company to conduct a feasibility study on agricultural development in Aflaj.

The project calls for surveying 160,000 hectares and determining the amount of water available and will propose agricultural projects to be implemented in the area.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Shoikh also approved a SR3.4 million water project for the Khaldia area. A national company will carry out the project.

## E. Province mosques

DAMMAM, Jan. 26 (SPA) — Pilgrimage Affairs and Islamic Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul-Wahhab Abdul-Wasie has signed contracts worth nearly SR19.5 million to build 18 new mosques and lay fencing for Eid mosques in the Kingdom's Eastern Province. Work on the projects is expected to start soon.



UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION: The Shuwayal Center, an SR10 million dome-shaped building has been under construction for two years and is expected to be ready in two months.

## Six-story domed department store uses unique architectural concept

By Alfred Taban  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Finishing touches are now being put on a unique building located about 200 meters south of the Al-Harithy Prestige hotel here. The building which on the Madinah road looks like a big ball standing on the ground is actually a dome-shaped construction belonging to Dr. Hussein Shuwayal, a director of a hospital in Riyadh.

"Dr. Shuwayal has a eight-story apartment building adjacent to the site of the present construction. He didn't want to erect something similar nearby so he chose this unique-shaped building," Mahmoud Ibrahim, the architect who designed the building explained.

The building consists of six stories with the ground floor constructed from concrete covered with glaze imported from Belgium.

The five other stories forming the dome, are made from Meter Kraylto, an Italian

wall making material.

"The Meter Kraylto is made of foam and a fire-proofing material framed with aluminium," he said. "The advantage of the Meter Kraylto is that it is light and it looks nice."

Construction of the SR10 million building started about two years ago and it is expected to be ready within two months, about six months behind schedule.

"We couldn't make it in time because it took a long time to get specifications," Ibrahim said. "The concept is new you see."

The main contractor is Mansour Fadl Diftadr but some subcontracting work has gone to Naharin (for Meter Kraylto), El Namla (air conditioning) and Schlinder (lifts). The building will be furnished with three lifts, two separate ones for ladies and gentlemen and a third one for goods.

Standing on a 5,000 square meters plot, the building will have a parking lot in its basement. The owner is making ready the building to be called Shuwayal Center to let as a department store.

## Farm-training courses scheduled; date factory statistics released

AL-AHSA, Jan. 26 — The Al-Ahsa Irrigation and Sewage Corporation is now organizing a training course for supervisors of irrigation and water distribution which will last for three months.

The course, in which the trainee will be paid an incentive amounting to SR700, aims at preparing trained national technical cadres. The corporation is also organizing similar training course for farmers attending the agricultural promotion project in Al-Qadif.

This training course will last eight months.

The periodical Agricultural Guidance News

Officials organize World Health Day celebrations

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — World Health Day will be celebrated here with a week-long event to be organized by the Eastern Province General Directorate of Health.

Officials will concentrate on children and their vaccination as well as their teeth and

Taif municipality completing new public gardens

TAIF, Jan. 26 — A number of municipality projects are currently underway here. These include fencing and organizing a number of public gardens in the town and supplying municipality parks with new plants.

The projects also include temporary

letter, was issued by the Irrigation and Sewage Corporation in Al-Ahsa to celebrate the World Food Day.

The newsletter contained studies of certain Agricultural projects and statistics about the quantities of dates received here by the new 300-ton capacity date factory. Figures showed that the factory received a total of 15,000 tons of dates from all parts of the Kingdom which were presented to the World Food Project as a contribution from the Kingdom.

their preservation, according to Al-Bilad.

The Eastern Province General Directorate of Health held a meeting recently to discuss preparation for the event and is expected to hold another meeting next week for the same purpose.

paving of roads and extending light to a great number of residential areas and side streets.

Projects are being implemented by a number of national organizations and estimated to cost SR28,664,985 Al-Bilad reported.

## SR1m raised for mosque in Malacca

By Habib Rahman  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The Makkah-based Muslim World Council (MWC) has agreed to give, an initial contribution of SR1 million for the state mosque to be built in Malacca, one of the 13 states of Malaysia.

Abdul Rahim bin Datuk Tamby Chik, chief minister (chief executive) of Malacca state told Arab News the state government is planning to construct a large mosque complex, at a total cost of \$9 million. The complex will have a mosque capable of accommodating 10,000 persons, a lecture hall, a library, clinics and a hostel for musaffirs.

"In the first phase the mosque will be erected and the second phase will cover other buildings," he said.

The chief minister led a 11-member delegation from his state to the Kingdom to discuss mutual interest in trade and economic cooperation and the possibility of seeking financial aid for various tourism and religious projects in his state.

He held talks with the president of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a number of leading private businessmen to seek their participation in the projects, which include a 200-bed five-star hotel in Malacca, estimated to cost \$20 million and a beach resort spread over an area of 10 acres at an estimated cost of \$5 million.

"We also have a plan to build a mini-Disneyland over an area of 50 acres at an initial cost of \$30 million."

Asked how much money the state government will put in these projects, he said that depends on how much the other partners are willing to invest.

This is part of a big drive launched by the government to boost tourism which is now attracting 200,000 tourists a year, mainly from Britain, the United States, Australia, and Singapore.

Tamby Chik started his career as a project manager, later became a member of parliament and then parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Primary Industry. He became the deputy minister of home affairs in the federal government. Last April he won the election and was elected the chief minister of Malacca state.

Malacca is located on the south-east of the Malaysian Peninsula. It covers an area of about 640 square miles (1,658 square kilometers) and accounts for 0.5 percent of the Malaysia's total land area.

According to history, a Sumatran prince named Parameswara, a descendant of Alexander the Great, founded Malacca in 1403. It was then invaded by Portuguese, Dutch, the British and Japanese. The commercial pride of ancient Malacca was described by a Portuguese seaman some 300 years ago — "Malacca is the richest seaport with the greatest number of merchants and abundance of shipping that cannot be found anywhere else."

The chief minister said Malacca offers investors a ready choice of seven industrial estates including two free trade zones. Land, labor and construction costs are very competitive.

"In fact they are the most cost-efficient in Malaysia," he said.

"The state capital is also called Malacca, which is 148 kilometers from the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur and 244 kilometers from Singapore."

Tamby Chik said he is hopeful that investors from Saudi Arabia will invest in Malacca, which offers an attractive range of investment benefits to foreign investors.

## Youth conference agenda prepared

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — Permanent undersecretaries of the Ministries of Youth and Sports of the Gulf states will hold a meeting in Riyadh on Feb. 19. The meeting comes in preparation for an agenda for the Youth and Sports Ministers of the Gulf states to be held two days later.

The general secretariat of the council of cooperation of Gulf states is preparing a working paper for its presentation to the conference.



MALAYSIAN VISITORS: An 11-member delegation from Malaysia was led by Malacca Chief Minister Abdul Rahim bin Datuk Tamby Chik, left. The team is shown here meeting with Malaysian Embassy Trade Commissioner Abdul Rahim Mokti, second from right.

## Traffic Week emphasis being studied by Jeddah Police planning committee

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Preparations are now underway here for the April 2-9 Traffic Week with Assistant Traffic Commander Maj. Ali Ahmad Al-Bar appointed to head a special committee appointed by Jeddah

## Police graduation

MADINAH, Jan. 26 — A new police group was graduated here Tuesday from the police training center, Al-Jazirah reported. The group was composed of 180 graduates. Of the graduates, 118 will go to the police, 23 to prisons, 23 for the civil defense and 16 to Yanbu Police Corps. Last year the center did qualifying courses to 430, where the trainees were subjected to cultural, religious and social education.

Traffic Commander Lt. Col. Shahat Mufti.

The committee planning for Traffic Week held its first meeting this week and it was decided that emphasis will be placed on the driver and car during this campaign. Previous campaigns were, according to the committee, meant only to sensitize motorists and during them penalties for minor accidents not involving injuries were often suspended.

Lt. Col. Mufti and General Circulation Commander Capt. Abdullah Al-Raqban recently returned from a one-week visit to Athens. Al-Bilad said that while in Athens the officers examined studies prepared by a consultancy firm which is now doing a study for Jeddah municipality on traffic control and the use of traffic signals.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Thursday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:35	5:41	5:14	5:02	5:26	5:59
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:33	12:34	12:06	11:52	12:17	12:46
Asr (Afternoon)	3:44	3:42	3:13	2:57	3:21	3:48
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:08	6:04	5:35	5:19	5:44	6:10
Isha (Night)	7:38	7:34	7:05	6:49	7:14	7:40

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## Allocates key role to Jordan

## U.S. sets deadline for Hussein to join talks

MANAMA, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — The United States has given Jordan's King Hussein a seven-point memo on Mideast peace plans and said it will seek "other alternatives" if he doesn't enter negotiations with Israel by March, according to a newspaper report.

The authoritative United Arab Emirates newspaper *Al-Khaleej* said Tuesday the memorandum was the main topic of talks under way in Aden, South Yemen, by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders.

The newspaper said the American memo defines parts of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan in which he proposed a form of self-government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but in association with Jordan.

It would not provide for an independent Palestinian state and would not accept PLO officials on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team that would meet with the Israelis for peace talks under U.S. sponsorship.

The *Al-Khaleej* report from Aden listed these as the seven points:

There will be no changes in the Reagan proposals.

The United States recognizes Jordan as the sole negotiator.

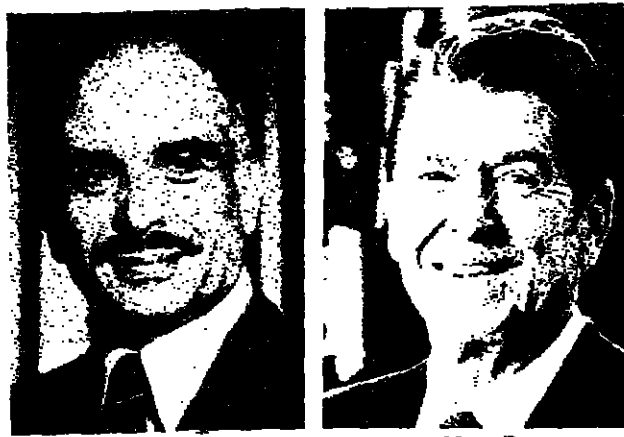
Jordan may include non-PLO Palestinians in the delegation.

Jordan may coordinate plans with the PLO for inclusion of West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in the delegation.

Jordan should declare its readiness to enter peace talks with Israel.

Washington would then stop Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

Washington would guarantee that Israel would join in the



King Hussein

President Reagan

negotiations.

The Reagan administration has stepped up efforts to make headway on its twin objectives of getting foreign forces out of Lebanon and broadening the Middle East peace process.

Special envoy Philip Habib reported to Secretary of State George Shultz on two weeks of negotiations in the Middle East that have produced few signs of progress on Lebanon.

Habib, who returned to Washington Monday, "reported on where we stand and what might be done to move things forward," State Department spokesman John Hughes said.

At the same time the administration prepared for a visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, a key figure in the broader Middle East peace effort.

Mubarak arrives Wednesday afternoon and meets President Reagan at the White House Thursday. Their agenda

includes the Lebanon situation and the peace process generally.

A senior U.S. official said Egypt's role is regarded as vital to U.S. efforts in the Middle East.

At the same time both Washington and Cairo are looking to Jordan's King Hussein to take part in Palestinian autonomy talks for the first time.

Until that happens, possibly in March, President Mubarak has said Egypt will not reenter the moribund autonomy negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States.

The Reagan administration says it is pursuing the twin goals on Lebanon and the peace process simultaneously, and the senior official said he did not believe that lack of quick progress on the former had brought the peace drive to a halt.

But he added that a continued impasse would have an increasingly negative impact.

One factor in the failure to set a timetable for withdrawal of foreign forces is Israel's plan that its troops man early warning stations in the proposed security buffer zone in southern Lebanon.

Asked about the plan, which Lebanon opposes, Hughes told reporters: "We favor total withdrawal of PLO, Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon."

One possible alternative to Israeli troops remaining in southern Lebanon might be expansion of the multinational force made up of U.S., French and Italian troops.

Hughes said the United States was waiting to see a withdrawal plan before deciding whether to build up its force.

Israel charged Monday that the U.S. Marines now on duty in Beirut had allowed Palestinian commandos to flee behind their lines after conducting hit-and-run attacks against Israelis.

## Kabul steps up search for kidnapped advisers

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 26 (AP) — Soviet and Afghan troops have sealed off the northern Afghanistan city of Mazar-e-Sharif in a frantic search for a dozen Soviet advisers kidnapped by freedom fighters, Western diplomatic sources here said.

The sources, quoting latest dispatches from Kabul, the Afghan capital, said Tuesday troops started house-to-house raids and were permitting few people to leave the city, 66 kilometers south of the Soviet border.

They cited travelers from the area as saying that a number of women are being held hostage and that their safety hinges on the safe return of the advisers, all civilians.

The sources added that troops burned down the home of a local resistance leader identified only as Kahdoz and said his family and friends had been arrested.

First reports of the kidnappings said 14-16 Soviet advisers, including two women, were abducted three weeks ago in midday in the city's main bazaar.

It was later found that the Soviets, accompanied by two women, were captured when freedom fighters ambushed their minibus on a road outside the city, provincial capital of Balkh province.

Two resistance groups, the Jamiat Islami which has strong links in the north and the little known Harakat group, have claimed responsibility for the kidnappings. However, there has been no word on the fate of the captives.

In other developments, the sources said Kabul's Marxist regime early this month tried to strike a truce with Ahmad Shah Masud, commander of the resistance stronghold at Panjsher Valley, 100 kilometers north of the capital.

They said a negotiating team including Masud's uncle, Abdul Razak, a colonel in the Afghan Army, was sent to talk with Masud, who is known as the "Lion of Panjsher" after repulsing six Soviet offensives.

Masud, fearing a trap, sent one of his

lieutenants instead who responded that freedom fighters would "happily oblige" Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, said the sources, who did not wish to be identified.

The idea of a truce apparently was brainchild of Afghan President Babrak Karmal's brother, Baryalai, the sources added.

They said it seems probable that Soviets are looking for more than just a temporary cease-fire since Masud's army, 4,000 resistance fighters controls much of the north as well as using Panjsher as a base for mount attacks on Kabul.

## Zia acts to curb official excesses

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 26 (R) — Pakistan President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq named a leading lawyer as the country's first ombudsman to act as a watchdog against administrative excesses.

Zia appointed Sardar Muhammad Iqbal, former high court judge, only one day after having issued a decree creating the post. The ombudsman is to "diagnose, investigate, correct and rectify any injustice to a person through maladministration."

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He will not have jurisdiction over matters before courts or relating to Pakistan's foreign affairs, defense and the armed forces.

If a government agency does not carry out his recommendation to redress a grievance, the ombudsman can refer the matter to the president for action.

## BRIEFS

MADRID, (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan flew into Madrid Tuesday for a 19-hour private visit with King Juan Carlos before going on to Belgium.

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## Mubarak, Gemayel's aides debate Mideast

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (R) — Two senior Lebanese envoys have delivered a verbal message from President Amin Gemayel to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak asking for his help in achieving a pullout of Israeli troops from Lebanon, Egyptian officials said.

The envoys, former U.N. Ambassador Ghassan Tuani and senior diplomat Nadim Dimechkie held a one-hour meeting with President Mubarak immediately after their arrival in Cairo and on the eve of the Egyptian leader's departure for the U.S., they said.

"We came to Cairo on the eve of President Mubarak's departure to inform him about the

talks with Israel and ask for his help," Tuani told reporters following the meeting. He did not specify what help Lebanon wanted from Egypt.

The envoy described the latest round of talks between Lebanon and Israel as critical and said: "We will pursue them ... We are patient people."

Lebanon will be high on the agenda during Mubarak's talks with top U.S. officials, the Egyptian officials said.

The envoys' visit to Cairo was the first by senior Lebanese officials since the majority of Arab countries, including Lebanon, severed ties with Egypt in protest against its signing of a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Egypt was a bitter critic of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer and Mubarak is expected to ask President Reagan for a more active role by Washington to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The four-week-old negotiations between Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. representatives have so far achieved only an agreement on what is to be discussed.

In the 10 days preceding his departure, Mubarak received messages from Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat, Jordan's King Hussein and Lebanese

President Amin Gemayel — all explaining their views on peace issues and with an eye on Mubarak's Washington talks.

Egyptian officials said Mubarak, in talks with Reagan, will focus on two problems Egypt considers major hurdles in the quest for peace: Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and intensified Israeli settlement construction in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The officials said Mubarak will urge the United States to put strong pressure on Israel on both issues.

The Middle East crisis also will figure in Mubarak's talks in Ottawa, London and Paris, officials said.

**Moroccan army leader killed**

RABAT, Jan. 26 (AP) — Gen. Ahmad Dlimi, chief of Moroccan operations against the Polisario guerrillas, was killed in a road accident Tuesday night, Moroccan television announced.

Dlimi, 51, who was also head of counter-espionage and chief of King Hassan's aides de camp, was leaving Marrakesh for Rabat after seeing Hassan when his car hit a truck coming in the other direction, officials said.

## American backing satisfies Wazzan

BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (AP) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan was quoted Wednesday as saying he was "cautiously satisfied with U.S. endorsement of most, but not all" of Lebanon's stands in talks with Israel.

His remarks coincided with mounting Arab pressure on the United States to bring about an early withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as a precondition for Middle East peace talks.

But U.S. officials privately conceded they are running out of ideas on how to deal with what is being viewed as Israeli foot-dragging in Lebanon to delay new talks on an overall Middle East settlement.

Wazzan was quoted by the Beirut independent newspaper *Al-Nahar* as having told unnamed associates that the United States was taking a middle-ground position on areas of conflict.

"The United States favors normalized relations (between Lebanon and Israel) but we reject the idea," he was quoted as saying.

"The United States also does not object to the establishment of early warning stations in Lebanon that would be operated by international units for a specified temporary period," he said, according to the paper.

## Moscow rushes fresh brigade

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — A fresh brigade of Soviet troops has joined Moscow's estimated 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, the London-based Afghan Press Agency reported Tuesday.

Quoting sources in Herat, northwest Afghanistan, the agency said the new Soviet brigade entered from the border town of Kushka and immediately came under attack from Freedom fighters' forces. It said 36 patriots were killed in a four-hour battle.

## Iran executes 22 Communists

NICOSIA, Jan. 26 (AP) — Twenty-two leaders of the Union of Iranian Communists have been executed in Iran for their role in what has been described as the "massacres" last year, Tehran radio reported Wednesday.

The radio said the executions were carried out Tuesday night. The broadcast did not say how the executions were carried out. Death by firing squad is the method of execution of dissidents in Iran.

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TEL AVIV, (AP) — An Israeli position in South Lebanon came under rocket attack Tuesday, the Israeli military spokesman announced. The attack was near the Israeli-Lebanese border.

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 26 (R) — Pakistan President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq named a leading lawyer as the country's first ombudsman to act as a watchdog against administrative excesses.

Zia appointed Sardar Muhammad Iqbal, former high court judge, only one day after having issued a decree creating the post. The ombudsman is to "diagnose, investigate, correct and rectify any injustice to a person through maladministration."

The decree said the ombudsman would serve an unextendable term of four years and that all government departments must heed his inquiries and carry out his recommendations.

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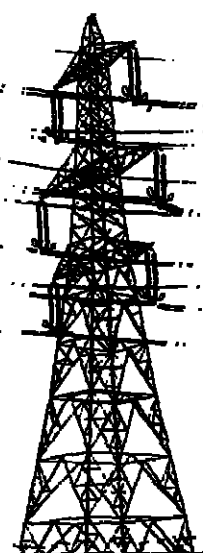
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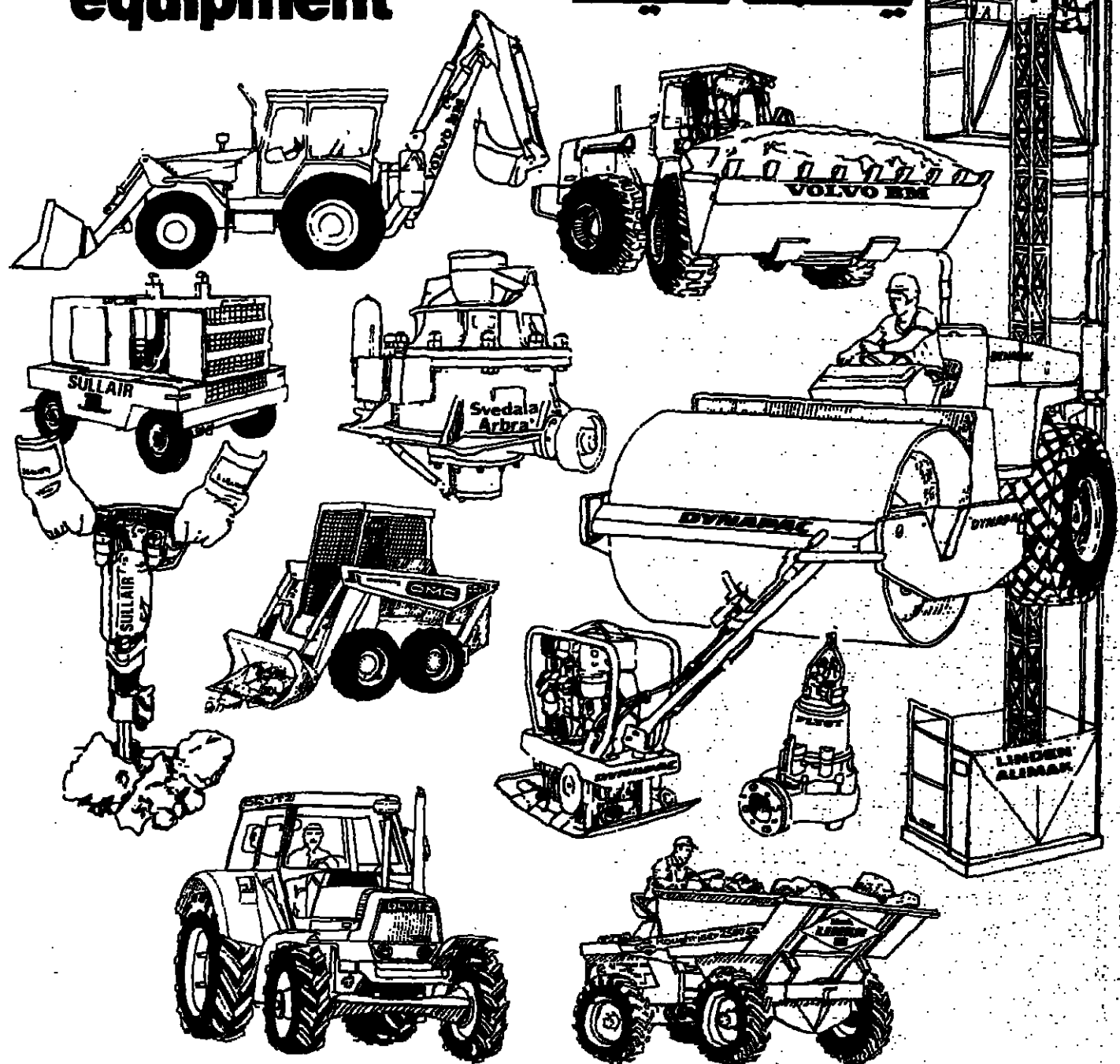
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مركز من التجميل



## Between S. Africa, Angola

# Namibia talks slated this week

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Delegations from South Africa and Angola are to meet in the Cape Verde Islands this week in a further attempt to pave the way for peaceful independence in the disputed territory of Namibia (South West Africa).

A government spokesman confirmed Tuesday night that South African officials would take part in preparatory negotiations for a further round of talks begun last month between the two governments. The short

## France arrests 17 for drug offenses

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AFP) — A total of 17 persons — 15 of them Hong Kong Asians linked with a "Chinese connection" — have been arrested recently in Paris in a crackdown on drugs, with police seizing 20 kg. of heroin valued at more than \$7 million.

The other two persons arrested were a Frenchwoman said to be involved with the "Chinese connection" and a Pakistani British national arrested at the Paris Roissy Airport, where he is reported to have been carrying 3.2 kg. of heroin for the Amsterdam market. Two of the Hong Kong Chinese were also said to be British nationals.

A total of 85 Asians have been arrested in France for "hard" drug offenses in the past six months. Police said they arrested members of the "Chinese connection" in the rear of Chinese restaurants as they were busy dishing the heroin with lactose and caffeine.

Police believe the heroin was smuggled into France in suitcases with false bottoms. According to a report to be published Thursday by the United Nations' International Narcotics Control Board, Hong Kong is the center of financing for the illicit drug trade in Southeast Asia.

statement was issued after Foreign Minister Pih Botha had earlier said he did not want to comment because negotiations were at a sensitive level. "Diplomatic negotiations are best undertaken between two countries in private and not in the press," he said.

Botha headed the South African delegation at the previous round of talks, which were also held in Cape Verde. Reports from Lisbon Tuesday quoted diplomatic sources as saying the two countries had agreed on a temporary ceasefire and buffer zone along the border between Angola and Namibia, which South Africa governs in defiance of the United Nations.

The reports said the agreement apparently included a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a promise by South Africa to stop supporting resistance movements opposed to the Luanda government. Western diplomatic sources here said a further round of talks between the two governments raised prospects that a solution to the issue of Namibian independence could be closer. But they warned against undue optimism, saying that hopes had been raised many times in the past only for peace initiatives to founder.

A five-nation Western contact group, comprising the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, has been seeking a settlement without success for the past five years. South Africa, which has been fighting a 17-year-long Bush war against Namibian nationalist guerrillas, has said it will not agree to any settlement which does not include a withdrawal of the estimated 18,000 Cuban troops from Angola. Its stand on the Cuban troops has been backed by the United States.

The next round of negotiations would cover South African incursions into Angola and incidents along Angola's border with

Namibia, where South African forces are fighting guerrilla's of Sam Nujoma's South West Africa People's organization (SWAPO), the sources said.

At the last session of talks, Dec. 7, the two sides discussed proposals for a temporary ceasefire. Nothing concrete came out of those negotiations, but the sources here did not rule out an agreement being reached at the next meeting.

(The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon had denied a report by the Portuguese news agency Anop Tuesday that South Africa had already agreed to stop its military operations in Southern Angola and end its support for the Angolan rebel movement Unita for two months starting Feb. 1. South African officials declined to comment on the report.)

Observers at the United Nations meanwhile expected South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Brand Fourie, to brief U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the latest developments at a meeting at the U.N. later Wednesday.

Cuellar is due to leave Sunday for a tour of southern and eastern Africa that will include talks with leaders of Africa's "frontline states," including Angola.

The secretary-general, who has already been briefed by members of the Western contact group, hoped to be able to accelerate moves to achieve an independent Namibia on the basis of U.N. resolutions.

In Havana, officials refused to comment on Tuesday's Anop report in Lisbon, which also said that the Cuban forces in Angola would be withdrawn north of a line some 220 kms from the frontier with Namibia.

The efforts of the contact group to clear the way for pre-independence elections in Namibia under U.N. supervision are currently suspended.

## Ten years after U.S. exit

# Hanoi's war, large army throttle economy

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP) — A decade after American troops withdrew and eight years after Communist tanks punched into Saigon to throttle the last resistance in South Vietnam, Hanoi continues to fight.

It fields rifles, mortars and tanks in two Indochinese countries and maintains the world's fourth largest army to deter its hostile neighboring giant, China. It has been far less successful in battling food shortages, international debts, farmers who don't want to sell their rice to the state and stubborn South Vietnamese who would rather flee than fight.

An estimated 900,000 have left Communist Vietnam, while 425,000 others still in their homeland have applied for resettlement in the United States under a special United Nations-sponsored program. The regime says it still holds 20,000 incorrigibles in "re-education centers," which American diplomats describe as forced labor camps with an estimated 100,000 inmates.

Most of the refugees and interred are South Vietnamese who have found adjustment to communism painful, even though Hanoi's revolution has by all accounts not been as radical or brutal as those of China or the Soviet Union. In Northern Vietnam, under the Communist banner since the last war sacrifice of sons to war, half-empty rice bowls and the ever-watchful eyes of the secret police apparently are accepted with considerable stoicism.

## Canadian parliament ejects pacifists

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (AFP) — A group of protesters campaigning against tests of the U.S. Cruise missile in Canada were ejected from the public gallery of parliament here Monday.

The protester shouted "refuse the Cruise" and one of them attempted to read a speech before they were thrown out by guards. The demonstrators were applauded by some members of the Labor opposition New Democratic Party (NDP).

Earlier this week, Canadian Foreign Minister Alex MacEachen announced a delay of about ten days in the signing of an agreement with the U.S. to permit testing of U.S. arms in Canada, including Cruise missiles in Alberta. The minister later denied the delay was the result of pressure from the public.

This Thursday marks the tenth anniversary of the Paris peace agreement that ended America's military involvement in the Vietnam war. The conflict, however, did not end until 27 bloody months later, on April 30, 1975, after a final, brilliant offensive by the North Vietnamese against the south.

If Vietnam's leaders do mark the anniversary, the celebrations might well be muted ones. The fruits of victory have been far from sweet. Vietnam's soldiers continue to fight and die. An estimated 180,000 in Cambodia and 45,000 in Laos are helping pro-Hanoi regimes in those neighboring countries crush guerrilla resistance. Both China and Vietnam report frequent skirmishes along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, across which Peking sent its divisions in 1979 for a 17-day war. Vietnam maintains a military force estimated at one million, a drain on resources in a nation the International Monetary Fund lists among the 12 poorest in the world. Gross national product per capita is given as \$160 a year. Although Vietnam has openly expressed a desire for normalized relations with its former foe, the United States, none exist and the prospects for diplomatic ties in the foreseeable future are dim.

Small U.S. government missions and private groups, however, deal with Hanoi on such matters as the 2,500 Americans still missing from the Indochina War, the controversial issue of defoliant agent orange which U.S. forces employed in Vietnam, and, most recently, the fate of several thousand Americans, children of American fathers and Vietnamese mothers still living in Vietnam.

"We have been able to win on the battlefield, but we can't win in the economic field," Vietnamese officials tell visiting newsmen. Vietnam's economy — which was in danger of collapse during the five years following the war — continues to be plagued with lack of raw materials and energy, poor transport and communications, admitted waste and corruption as well as mounting debts.

Associated Press correspondents visiting Vietnam in 1982, however, noted some improvements, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach summed it up saying, "very bad but not worse." Improvements have been largely attributed to the rise of pragmatists within the leadership.

Farmers and factory workers in Northern Vietnam have been allowed to devote a part of their time to personal rather than collective labor. In Southern Vietnam, brakes have been applied along the path to the ultimate goal of full-scale socialism. In the Mekong River delta, Vietnam's rice bowl, the government has hiked prices at which farmers must sell a portion of their crop to the government and has otherwise allowed them to remain free producers.

## Facing polls with a divided party

# Time running out for Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (AFP) — With a membership of 10 million that makes it the largest political party outside the Communist world, Indian Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party is often compared with the mythical phallic giant, Goliath.

But after holding the reins of independent India for over three decades, the party today appears to be facing a crisis. Indian commentators seem unanimous in their view that the Congress, which will celebrate its centenary in 1985, is faced with a two-pronged challenge — one from the opposition, and the other from within.

Once ruling with undisputed authority all over India, the party today governs only 500 of the 700 million Indians. The party is in power in just 14 of the 22 states forming the Indian Union — in one of them, ruling in coalition with a regional party — while six states are governed by opposition or regional parties. Two states will go to the polls next month, and even in Congress (I) — ruled states, the party is facing a crisis from within.

Indian newspapers every day carry news of disgruntled party members revolting against the provincial leadership, often crying for blood and casting doubts on the federal leadership's hold on the party. Ironically, the Congress, which fought and ended British rule in India in 1947, was formed by three Britons — A. Humes, David Yule and W. Wegglesburn — to provide a forum for liberal Englishmen and educated Indians.

During the period 1885-1919, they were the British throne's loyal petitioners. In their morning coats, carefully pressed trousers and top hats or silk turbans, they met annually in metropolitan centers and appealed to the good sense of British rulers. But with the emergence of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, popularly called Mahatma (the great soul) Gandhi or Bapu, the father, the Congress was transformed. During the 1919-1934 period, it gave up its comforts and took to a life of struggle and social service. It was Mahatma who gave the Congress a national base and political will, and soon millions of Indians clamored for freedom under the party's banner.

After the country's independence in 1947, the Congress came to power, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the late father of the present prime minister, assumed the premiership. The Congress adopted a progressive rhetoric but its policies were conservative. It also suffered several splits — once when the socialists walked out, and at other times when Nehru's personality clashed with others.

It was under Nehru that the party slowly began talking about socialism, though Nehru as an individual never shunned either his capitalist background or his Western lifestyle. The party, however, withstood the splits and managed to show a semblance of cohesion. But Nehru's death in 1964 and the accession of his daughter to the premiership in 1966 (in between, Lal Bahadur Shastri ruled for a brief interregnum), opened a new chapter in the history of the Congress.

In 1969, after her authority was challenged, Mrs. Gandhi split the party, went to the people and swept the polls in 1971, building up an organization from scratch. But in 1977-78, there was again desertion in the ranks, basically a spin-off from Mrs. Gandhi's electoral reverse in 1977 when she lost a national election to the Janata Party. She again split the party — and won handsomely in the following election, thus proving for the second time that in India's political roulette the odds were perpetually stacked in favor of the Gandhis.

But now the Congress (I) — the parenthesis stands for Indira — is again "shaking under new tremors of tension, (and) her grip is loosening," according to the popular magazine *India Today*. "It has been reduced to a flailing, amorphous, slothful and groping leviathan — a bird-brained monster whose powerful limbs reach all directions, but refuse to coordinate...." "It has no more the steadfast firmness and sense of purpose Mrs. Gandhi gave it in the early 70s or early 60s," the magazine said.

According to many Indian commentators, the Congress, without Mrs. Gandhi, will collapse like the proverbial house of cards.

## Ex-Nazi officer held in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 26 (AP) — Former Nazi officer Klaus Barbie, wanted in West Germany for the murder of a French resistance fighter during World War II, was arrested here Tuesday in connection with a fraud case, government sources said.

Barbie, a naturalized Bolivian also known as Klaus Altman, was arrested after the Bolivian comptroller charged him with fraud against a state-owned mining company. The West German government currently seeks the extradition of Barbie in connection with the murder of a French resistance fighter during World War II.

Barbie, who was SS chief in Lyon, France, has also been accused of the murder of Jean Moulin, chief of the French resistance, and other war crimes. France requested Barbie's

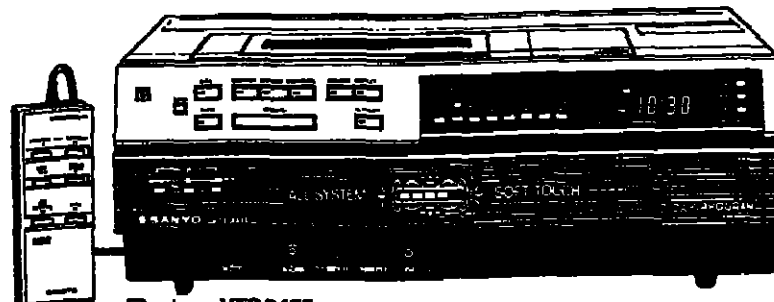
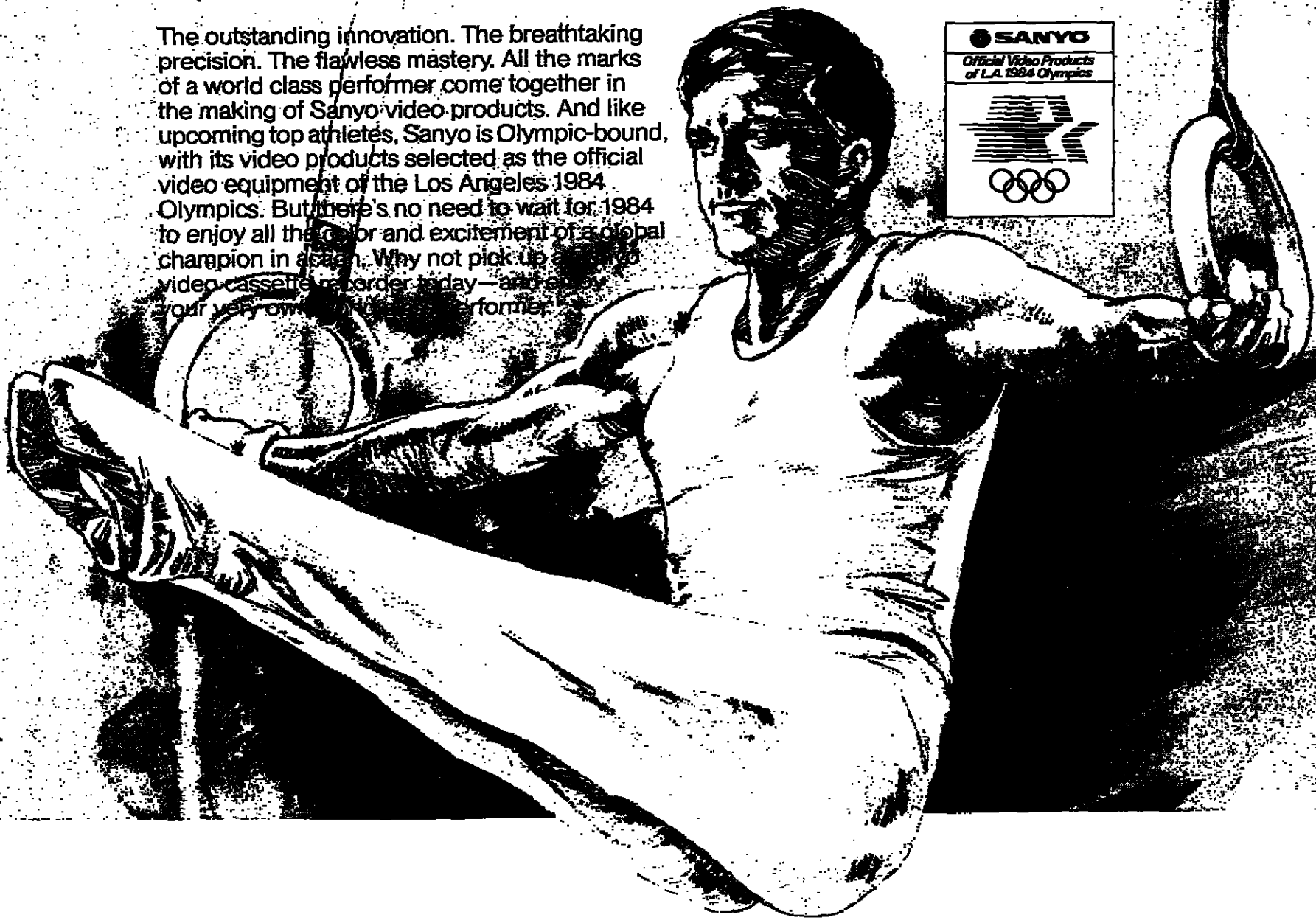
extradition for the murder of Moulin in 1974, but was turned down by the Bolivian judiciary. Barbie is now accused by the Bolivian government of breaking a contract with the state-run Bolivian Mining Corporation. He allegedly signed a contract for the delivery of materials to the company and accepted an advance, but has not satisfied the terms of the contract and has not returned the advance.

The amount of money allegedly owed by Barbie has not been officially announced, but mining corporation sources have placed it at \$10,000. Barbie came to Bolivia in 1951 and became a citizen in 1957. He gained notoriety in Bolivia in recent months for his role as a political control adviser to the deposed military regime of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza.

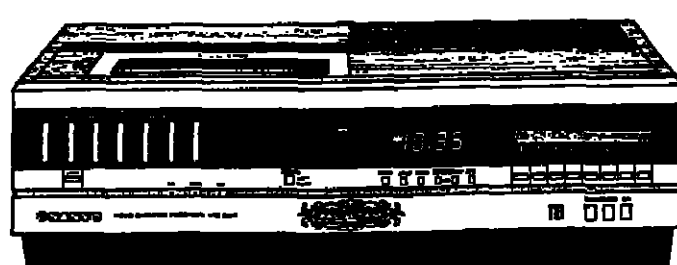
Despite her impressive stamina, her personal charisma and unchallengeable stature, she needs a well-knit party to win that ultimate test which will buy her another five years."

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## For a month

## Nigeria postpones aliens' deportation

LOME, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Nigerian authorities have accepted a Togolese request to postpone for a month the deadline for illegal immigrants to leave the country, informed sources said here Tuesday.

The sources said the decision to delay the expulsion was taken after a meeting in Lagos Sunday between Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu and his Togolese counterpart Anani Akakpo-Ahiyanvo. Akakpo-Ahiyanvo asked Audu to ease the terms of the expulsion order, announced a week ago and due to expire next Monday night, in view of their good relations.

The Nigerian move, taken as a result of that country's economic problems, was thought likely to affect some two million people from other West African states. More than one million of them were believed to be from Ghana, which lies west of Togo. Nigeria, which is to the east, is separated from Togo by Benin.

According to the Togolese source, Audu told Akakpo-Ahiyanvo that the deadline would be moved back to March 1 to give the illegal immigrants time to either leave the country or get their papers in order.

## Against Botha reform plan

## Militant coloreds, Indians mobilize

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26 (AP) — Militant Indians and coloreds are mobilizing opposition against what they call the white government's plan to make them "junior partners in apartheid."

With a crucial parliamentary session opening Friday, Prime Minister P.W. Botha's government is responding with an aggressive campaign to win support for the proposed constitutional changes. A gathering of Indian activists have agreed last weekend to revive the dormant Transvaal Province Indian Congress to oppose the new system. The Natal Province Indian Congress, founded in 1894 by Mohandas Gandhi, endorsed the opposition movement. A new colored party, the People's Congress Party, vowed at its first Congress last month to challenge the colored Labor Party for support of the community against the plan. The Labor Party agreed last month to take part in the reforms.

Parliament will consider the first step toward sharing power with non-whites since the National Party took power in 1948. The plan would set up two new chambers in parliament, one for the country's 850,000 Asians and the other for the 2.7 million coloreds. The country's 4.7 million whites would retain effective control, however, through an absolute white majority on the president's council, the final arbiter of disputes. The black majority of 21 million, considered to be citizens in 10 rural tribal homelands, would con-

Meanwhile, Togolese authorities were taking steps to handle the flood of people expected to cross this narrow state as a result of the clamp-down in Lagos. The latest information here said Ghanaians were now being allowed across on their way home.

(Reports from Lagos had said the Togolese were refusing entry to Ghanaians because the Ghana government closed all its land frontiers in September.)

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema had asked Ghana's leader, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, to despatch a minister to Lome to discuss "appropriate ways" of easing the refugees' journey back home. Lome lies only a few kilometers from the border with Ghana.

If the Ghanaian authorities intend to keep their border with Togo closed, the expelled people could go by boat from Lome to Accra. President Eyadema has also called on his people to help Upper Volta refugees travel home by road north from Lome to Ouagadougou. The Upper Volta government is sending army trucks down to the coast road to pick up displaced Voltans.

time to be excluded from any national say. Moderate leaders of the mainstream colored and Indian organizations agree the plan is inadequate, but say they can change the system only by working within it. The militants claim the great majority of coloreds and Indians support their view that cooperation amounts to collaboration. Beyond that, they argue, it would be short-sighted and unjust to align with the white minority against the black majority. Under apartheid, coloreds and Indians as well as blacks are segregated in schools, buses and neighborhoods. Hard-line coloreds and Indians consider themselves black.

The Indian Congress resolved to organize a "united democratic front" to galvanize opposition by churches, political groups, schools and sports organizations. The idea was proposed by Alan Boesak, a 36-year-old colored minister who is emerging as a leader of the opposition movement.

Boesak said the colored Labor Party and the South African Indian Council would share responsibility for "the ongoing rape of our human dignity" by taking part in the new parliament. "These are the junior partners in apartheid. From now on, in terms of active planning and legislation, apartheid no longer has only a white face," said Boesak, whose influence has increased since he was elected president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches last year.

## In Western countries

## U.N. notes increased drug vices

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Cocaine and heroin addiction increased markedly in the West in 1982, according to the annual report of the United Nations International Narcotics Control Bureau issued here Wednesday.

The Vienna-based body said: "The number, variety and potency of drugs illicitly used are growing. Illicit production is expanding and trafficking thrives." The use of cocaine by addicts, not only among the wealthy, had spread to such an extent that its use had become a major narcotics problem. It added, recent figures showed over four million cocaine users in the United States.

The report said that one main reason for increased cocaine addiction was surplus production beyond the needs of medicine or local consumption, mainly in Bolivia and Peru. Coca leaves from which cocaine is extracted come mainly from the Andes region where they are processed into a paste sent to illicit "laboratories" in Ecuador and Colombia, which produce the finished product known to the Western addict.

There was also a new feature, as some coca leaf grower countries had started processing their own crop into cocaine, the report said.

In the case of heroin, the increased 1982 addiction in the West was contrary to the situation in Eastern Europe, where the addiction to hard drugs remained relatively low. The report said that heroin consumption and trafficking in a West European country, which it did not name, increased by over 65 percent in the first quarter of 1982, compared to the same period in 1981.

## Top Soviet police discuss crime

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP) — Top Soviet policemen met here to discuss improving law and order and strengthening state, worker and public discipline, *Pravda* said Wednesday.

Interior Minister Vitaly V. Fedorchuk, who heads the Soviet uniformed police forces, delivered a report at Tuesday's session, according to a Tass news agency account in the authoritative Communist Party daily. The session, attended by security and justice officials from throughout the country, focused on policy decisions announced at last November's Communist Party Central Committee meeting and tasks set in a speech then by Communist Party leader Yuri V.

## Lagos fire may spark scandal

LAGOS, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Monday's fatal blaze at the skyscraper headquarters of Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET) triggered street demonstrations in the center of the capital Tuesday amid a chorus of political wrangling over the origins of the fire.

An embassy scandal is threatening to break only months ahead of general elections, which are due in July and August. Everyone believes that the fire was sabotage, and Posts and Telecommunications Minister Audu Ogburn has already announced that five persons have been arrested in connection with the blaze. Casualty figures — two dead, 65 admitted to hospital, and an unknown num-

ber missing — are still provisional.

Lagos students Monday took to the streets around the burnt telecommunication tower expressing their anger.

Police who rushed to the scene used tear-gas to break up the protest. Students carried banners with slogans against the civilian government and calling for a return to military rule (which ended in 1979 after 13 years of military government). They produced an empty coffin, set fire to government vehicles and accused President Shagari of traveling out of the country while the country was "on fire."

## Clark said making slow progress

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 26 (AP) — Barney Clark's progress has been too uneven to justify widespread use of permanent artificial hearts, and his doctors have no idea when he will be able to leave the hospital, physicians said Tuesday.

"He's made good progress up through the first 30 or 40 days, and made undulating progress since then," Dr. Chase Peterson said Tuesday of Clark, 62, who was in his 55th day with the Jarvik-7 heart implanted Dec. 2. Peterson, in a scheduled news briefing on Clark's condition, said his doctors have mixed views about the success of the historic implant. Peterson was asked if he believed the surgery had been clinically successful. "Not yet. At the moment, he has not made enough progress to justify this kind of procedure in multiple patients," said Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences.

"He has not developed the muscle strength that would permit him to test his life. That test is yet to come. The clinical research is still very much in question," he said, adding that doctors did not know when Clark would be strong enough to go home.

Peterson's comments were the most pessimistic yet voiced publicly by university doctors about the results of the first implant of a permanent artificial heart in a human. Clark has resumed a mild exercise program geared toward helping him return to the rate of recovery he had achieved before surgery to stop. Described as weak but rallying after last week's operation, Clark had the uncomfortable post-operative packing removed from his nose Monday. The gauze packing was removed by Dr. James Parkin, the ear, nose and throat specialist who tied off arteries in surgery Jan. 18 to put an end to severe bleeding from Clark's left nostril.

## Authorized by Kirkpatrick

## Indian daily alleges U.S. plan for destabilization

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (AP) — A pro-Soviet newspaper charged Tuesday that U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Jeane K. Kirkpatrick had authored a plan for the "Balkanization" of India. The U.S. Embassy here denied the allegation.

The *Patriot* newspaper, in a long, page-one story, quoted the alleged document as saying: "Apart from endemic poverty, there is a noticeable growth of separatist movements to the extent that there is a real possibility of the Balkanization of India, which would destroy its influence in the Third World and elsewhere. 'Such a development (the breakup of India into a number of small states while raising a host of new problems), would undoubtedly seriously damage the interest of the Soviet Union, a traditional friend of neutralist India,' it said.

The newspaper claimed the document had been circulated to all "principal U.S.

posts" abroad "for limited official use." The U.S. Embassy here said it had "no knowledge of a supposed document attributed to... Kirkpatrick." "There is no foundation whatsoever for the article's allegation of U.S. plans against India or the Third World," spokesman William Miller said.

The newspaper also referred to a Kirkpatrick "blueprint of global destabilization" which it said listed India and other nations targeted "to be isolated, restrained or set against one another." The others, said *The Patriot*, were Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Iran, Libya, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Algeria and Madagascar.

The *Patriot* added that the document recommended that the United States seek assistance against the targeted countries "from friendly countries which play roles of major local influence, such as Egypt, South Africa, Zaire, Morocco, Kenya, Pakistan and ASEAN nations."

## In London

## Soviet offices get letter bombs

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Two letter bombs addressed to the London offices of the Soviet Intourist Travel Organization and the Soviet Aeroflot airline were delivered Tuesday but police said they safely defused both devices.

A Scotland Yard press officer said the secretary of the Aeroflot office discovered one of the devices when she opened an envelope that also contained an unsigned greetings card. The device failed to explode.

Office staff called the police and checks on mail at the nearby Intourist office revealed the second device, also contained in an envelope, the press officer said. He said the devices could have caused serious burns if they had ignited. He refused to say whether they had been mailed in Britain or abroad. No group claimed responsibility for sending the devices.

Scotland Yard warned offices in Britain of other East European Communist governments to be on their guard.

## Greece ends dowry; makes divorce easy

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (R) — Greece's parliament, in a rare show of unity, Tuesday unanimously approved a sweeping reform of this country's old-fashioned family law, making divorce much easier, guaranteed sexual equality in marriage, and ending discrimination against illegitimate children.

The new law won broad approval from the ruling Socialists. Moscow-line Communists and opposition conservatives alike at a session which ended early in the morning. It also abolished dowry, a centuries-old tradition, as a compulsory legal requirement in marriage. For the first time in Greece's modern history, couples will be able to get divorced by consent. Under the old system, there were strictly defined grounds, including bigamy, adultery and desertion, on which one partner had to show the other was responsible for a marriage's breakdown.

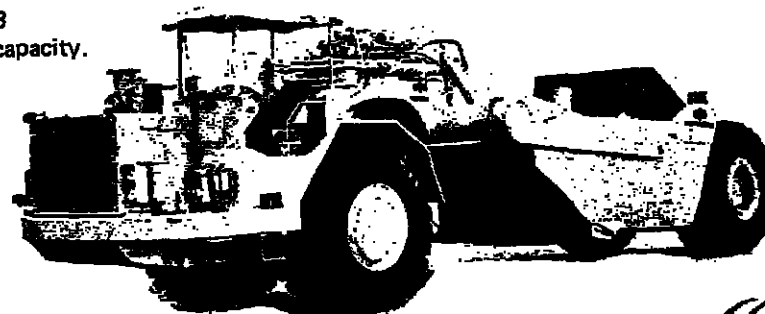
## Louisiana water has cyanide traces

HAMMOND, Louisiana, Jan. 26 (AP) — A trace of cyanide was found in the town water supply here Tuesday after 20 community waterworks were threatened with poisoning by anonymous callers, but officials said they were neutralizing it with chlorine.

Officials said they didn't know how the cyanide got into the water. At least 148,000 persons in Louisiana were without drinking water Tuesday, including the more than 15,000 residents of Hammond, where Mayor Debbie Pope said small amounts of cyanide had been found in the city's water supply but that chlorine was being used to purify it.

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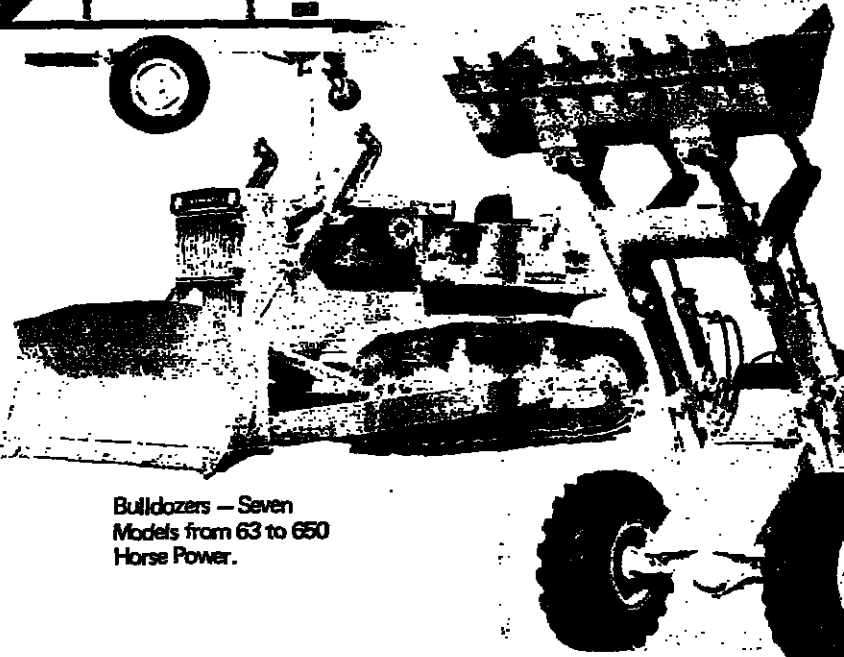
Motor Scraper One model with 23 cubic metres capacity.



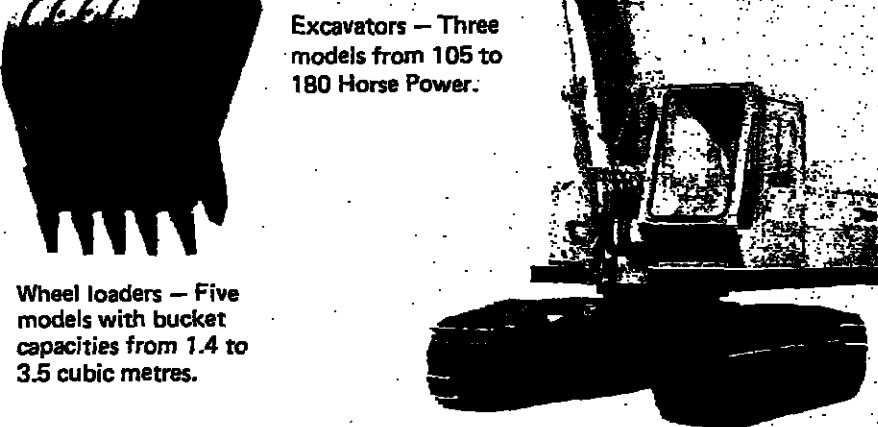
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## Helpful for disease resistance also

# On-site gene banks for sustainable plant use

MANILA (Depthnews) — The many products and possibilities which wildlife offers man have arisen through only a very shallow examination of the natural world's 5-10 million species. There are 250,000 flowering plants, yet science has examined only 10 percent for chemical content and made intensive studies of only 1 percent.

Only very recently has science developed the technology to quickly measure the genetic and chemical composition of wild species. And the techniques of genetic engineering, which allow science to create new organisms which can do new "jobs," appeared only in the early 1970s.

For these techniques to be used fully, the gene manipulators today will need as much genetic diversity from the wild as possible. But many scientists reckon that the earth is now losing one species per day. Between now and the end of the century, one million species may be lost.

A wild genetic resource is any heritable characteristic of a wild plant or animal that is of actual or potential use to people. The characteristic may be rapid growth, disease resistance, medical application, environmental adaptation, or the capacity of a timber tree to grow tall and straight.

A gene is a unit of inherited information. One gene gives a person blue eyes, a different gene would give brown eyes. An individual inherits a combination of the genes of each of its parents. In the nucleus of every cell in an animal or plant are giant molecules of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) in the form of two long parallel strands coiled in a spiral; lie along these DNA molecules.

DNA is made up of four chemicals (adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine), which combine one with another in a sequence which forms the genetic code. It is this code which "instructs" each cell how to develop. In higher organisms, DNA is found in the chromosomes: microscopic, thread-like bodies in the cell nucleus. Man, for example, has 23 pairs of chromosomes.

Genes lie along the chromosomes like beads along a necklace.

The combination of all genes in an organism is called its germplasm, and it is the uniqueness of this germplasm (combined with environmental influences like food) that makes one individual different from another. The germplasm of an individual, a race, a population or a species is often called a gene pool, a gene reservoir or a genetic resource.

This is because plant and animal breeders can select individual genes from the pool, and use them to breed strains with desirable characteristics: longer legs, or bigger seeds, or resistance to disease. Since species cannot normally interbreed with one another and produce fertile offspring, plant and animal breeding is limited to using the genes found within a species (genetic engineering now allows scientists to transfer genes between species and create new organisms).

Many crops have been improved with genes from their wild relatives. All sugarcane bred in India are derived from crosses between domesticated *Saccharum officinarum* and wild *S. spontaneum* from Indonesia and southern India.

Tomato and tobacco, crops worth almost \$1 billion and well over \$2 billion a year, respectively, in the United States, could not be grown there without the disease resistance conferred by wild species. Wild tomatoes from Ecuador and Peru have also contributed higher contents of soluble solids, vitamin A and vitamin C, and have helped make the crop suitable for mechanical harvesting.

The crop of rice eaten daily in Indonesia gets its resistance to blast and grassy stunt virus — two of the four major diseases of rice in Asia (the other two are bacterial blight and tungro virus) — from the wild species *Oryza nivara*. During the early 1970s, prior to the release of resistance varieties in 1974, grassy stunt epidemics destroyed more than 116,000 hectares of rice in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Philippines.

Today, with the widespread use of resistance varieties, the disease has ceased to exist

in farmers' fields. Cultivars with *O. nivara* in their pedigree are grown on 30 million hectares in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, China and the countries of Southeast Asia. Average yields per hectare in Indonesia have risen to six tons and in some cases to 10 tons. Two to three crops a year have become the norm, and rice production overall has increased by 120 percent.

Peasant smallholders are discarding varieties of cereals, vegetables and fruit which their ancestors grew for generations before them in favor of a few new strains. Only a few of the best strains of major crops are planted across large areas of the planet.

The new rice strains, for instance, form dense, dark canopies under which pests can flourish and seem to almost create new pests. The brown planthopper, a minor annoyance before the IR-8 strain was developed, damaged 80,000 hectares of rice in the Philippines in 1973-74, 500,000 hectares in Indonesia in 1976-77, and recently ruined crops in India and Sri Lanka.

According to the United Nations Environment Program many major crops still suffer genetic vulnerability. Of the wheat grown on the Canadian prairies, 75 percent come from four varieties and more than half the prairie wheatlands are devoted to only one variety.

One answer to the conservation of primitive cultivars is the increased collection of these species and their preservation in seed banks, botanic gardens, pollen banks and tissue cultures. At present, virtually all genebanks (places expressly for maintaining genes for future use) are seed storage facilities, clonal plantations, seed orchards, rare breed farms, etc. Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen, who in 1981 prepared a report for the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, propose on-site conservation of wild relatives of crops.

Last Oct. 22, the 3rd World National Parks Congress "Ball Conference" called on government and international institutions to

establish on-site gene banks, including the zoning of existing protected areas and designation of new ones.

On-site genetic conservation is needed, even if just for the sheer size of the task. Asian seedbanks range from the huge one-species International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines with its collection of 60,000 rice varieties, to the smaller Asian Vegetable Research Development Center on Taiwan with its collected varieties of soybeans (10,000), mungbeans (5,000), tomatoes (5,000), Chinese cabbage (750), and sweet potato (400).

Some plants and many animals are very difficult to maintain in adequate numbers outside their natural habitats. The seeds of many tropical trees have no dormant period and cannot be preserved, their breeding systems poorly understood, and they require so much space that only a small number of genotypes can be in plantations or botanical gardens. The seeds of mango, rubber, filbert, walnut, cinnamon, avocado, coconut and cocoa cannot be dried (and stored) without killing them.

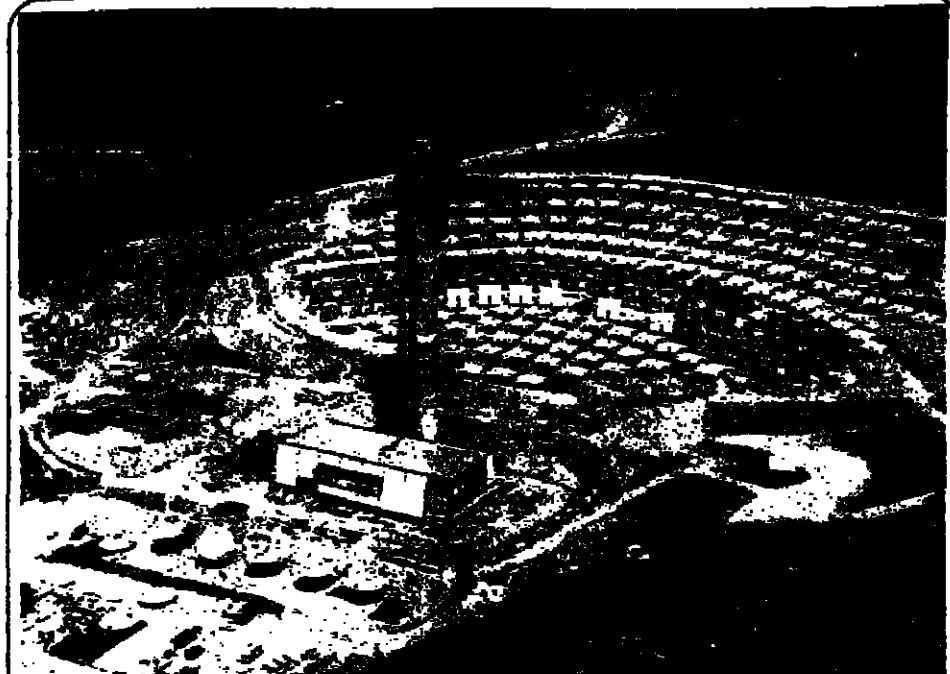
An advantage of on-site genebanks is that evolution continues with them, especially important for pest and disease resistance. Maintenance of a species in its natural habitat allows the breeder to study its ecology and obtain information that might otherwise be overlooked. The development of existing parks and protected areas into a global system of on-site genebanks requires minor changes and is highly cost-effective in expanding the present system of large genebanks outside natural habitats.

"We need now to ensure that populations of known or likely genetic importance are protected in areas set aside for that purpose," says Robert Prescott-Allen. "In Asia, all tropical rainforests, arid areas and mountain areas need priority attention as sites for genetic banks."

## Blind in the U.S. get Braille menu

One of the largest hotel-restaurant chains in the United States, the Stouffer Corporation, is now making Braille menus available for blind customers.

The idea was suggested by a blind customer. Stouffer corporate headquarters immediately began working with local volunteer societies and associations to develop the new menus. The project now includes all 21 hotels and 65 restaurants in the Stouffer chain. The Menus, produced by the local volunteer societies, are paid for by the company.



THEMIS: Originally launched in 1979, this solar station represents the first major French experiment to explore the possibilities of using solar energy as an alternative to fuel.

## France takes giant step for tapping solar energy

By M. Blane

PARIS (RFT) — The Themis Solar Station represents the first major experiment in France to utilize solar energy for producing fuel. The station will be joined up to the national electricity network. Its production will still be experimental: Themis has a capacity of 2.5 megawatts (compared with 900 to 1300 for a nuclear plant). But the stakes are very high: solar energy is perhaps one of the alternatives to nuclear energy for the year 2000 and, at any rate, a source of electricity for developing countries which enjoy plenty of sunshine.

In France the "race for the sun" was launched in 1976 with the Odeillo sun oven, a research instrument for high temperatures. Since 1976, too, the tower solar stations have been studied. A whole series of work was undertaken by the National Center for Scientific Research jointly with Electricite de France.

The most important French project, Themis, was really launched in 1979, when the Solar Energy Commission decided to set up, with the EDF, a national center for solar testing, which would include the experimental solar station Themis.

This national solar center, with Themis, is situated in the south-west of France, at Targasonne in the western Pyrenees. This area has some 2400 hours of sunshine per year, one of the best rates in France. Themis uses the principal of the tower station, with a field of heliostats, which in

fact are mirrors sending the sun's rays onto a boiler situated at the top of a tower.

At present, there are 200 mirrors with a total surface area of 54 square meters, i.e., a reflecting area of one hectare covering a ground area of three hectares altogether. The sun's rays strike the mirrors, they are reflected by silvered glass plated against thicker glass. At the summit of the 100-meter tower, where the rays are directed by the mirrors, the temperature reaches 450 degrees and enables a mixture of melted salts (a good vehicle of heat) to be heated to the same temperature. This heat feeds a cycle of classic type which turns a turbo-alternator group of a nominal power of 2000 KW.

Themis is an experimental project, a necessary stage before the development of the thermo-dynamic aspect can be tackled. Several problems still have to be settled. The use of 550 tons of melted salts is a world "first". Another problem is how to use the maximum surface of mirror while keeping the support material as light as possible. The third problem is that of electronics and remote control: the orientation of the 200 mirrors has to be controlled at all times of day and at all seasons, and the problem of maintenance for the mirrors and for the micro-processors also has to be resolved.

Altogether, this experiment should enable performances to be gradually improved and costs to be reduced so that the best sunshine-fuel ratio can be worked out.

## NEXT WEEK

Dr. Stein Crohn discusses

Saturday, Jan. 29

Podiatrists are reminding us that warm and dry feet are just as important as plenty of firewood and home insulation during a cold winter.

Sunday, Jan. 30

So-called bad habits may not be so bad for old people who can point to the calendar as proof that they can cope with their way of life.

Monday, Jan. 31

A recent survey of patients indicates that many differ in their point

of view as to whether a doctor's "looks" make a difference in how he succeeds in treating his patients.

Tuesday, Feb. 1

With few exceptions, Dr. Stein Crohn is in favor of plastic surgery. The decision should not be influenced by what the family thinks about it.

Wednesday, Feb. 2

A survey in U.S. indicated that patients — particularly older ones — aren't taking their medicine. Nearly one-fifth of Americans over the age 55 do not take all the drugs prescribed for them.

# RIYADH HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT EXTENDS A HEARTFELT

# Thank You

To all those who graced the Seminar on Office Automation in Jeddah and Dammam and contributed to the success of the occasion.

We are also extremely grateful to all the members who participated in the Seminar and afforded us an enlightening experience, enabling everyone to get a deep insight into the latest developments in the computer field.

We also wish to thank the numerous visitors who turned up from literally all walks of business at the Computer Exhibitions, and for the enthusiastic response shown by them regarding Wang's new computer products.

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## JORDAN'S DILEMMA

The mounting U.S. pressure on Jordan to join the 'peace' process in the region is not being helped by the current talks about troops withdrawal from Lebanon.

The U.S. is a full partner in the tripartite talks involving Lebanon and Israel to ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces. The aim is to get the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops out of the country as soon as possible. Once this is done, the argument runs, it will be easier to speed up the peace process for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

But the talks are not making much headway months after the Israeli invasion and the neutralization of the Syrian and Palestinian forces. The Lebanese government does not even control Beirut which is guarded by foreign troops in the multinational force.

Israel is insisting on imposing its own terms on the captive land including the stationing of warning posts which will ensure the subjugation of Lebanon to Israel for ever. They will be little removed from the traditional foreign bases which enjoy virtual independence from the host country.

The U.S. has been trying in vain so far to get the talks really started. Habib, the star mediator, has come and gone empty-handed because of Israeli refusal to budge. This intransigence has been noted and secretly condemned by the U.S. government which is unable to say it on the record. There has been some mention of a cut in arms supplies to Israel but this has proved to be a classic piece of wishful thinking which no administration will dare bring about.

King Hussein is aware of all this and is feeling the rising tempo of Reagan's pressure to bring him to the negotiating table. But to negotiate what is the big question at the moment. If the U.S. cannot ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon which is glaringly pro-American and within the American sphere of influence, how will King Hussein throw in his lot with the American plan in the hope that it will restore the West Bank and Gaza to Jordan when over 30 percent of the territory is already inhabited by Jewish immigrants after expropriating it from the Palestinians, and Israel is going ahead with plans to create more settlements?

## Saudi Arabian press review

*Al-Bilad* Wednesday praised the Kingdom's diplomatic efforts to preserve OPEC's unity and ensure the stability of the international economy.

Referring to the breakdown of the recent OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva, it said the failure of oil ministers to agree on output quotas and oil prices was a summer cloud in the organization's history exposing malicious designs to undermine the organization.

The paper added that the Kingdom has always been anxious to maintain international economic stability and preserve the interests of both the producing and consuming countries.

*Al-Yom* referred to the Kingdom's great sacrifices for OPEC and Saudi Arabia's keenness to preserve the organization's important role in the stability of the international economy. The paper welcomed King Fahd's cabinet speech in which he reaffirmed the Kingdom's pledge to follow a logical, practical and moderate oil policy within OPEC in line with the interest of both the producing and consuming countries.

Although some OPEC member states have breached the organization's unanimous policy

on production and prices, the Kingdom is still sticking to its balanced and moderate policy," the paper said.

The paper said the Kingdom's economy was stable since it was based on the firm foundation of the divine faith.

*Al-Jazirah*, attributed the failure of the meeting to some OPEC member states which breached the organization's approved resolutions on production, pricing and marketing. The paper called on OPEC member states to work hand-in-hand with the Kingdom's rational oil policy and adhere to the organization's agreed resolutions to keep its unity intact.

*Al-Nadwa* deplored Israel's intransigence and blackmailing designed to prolong its stay in Lebanon. It accused Israel of committing terrible massacres against the Lebanese and Palestinian people exploiting the absence of a strong Arab stand.

"Moreover such an Arab stand has made the Lebanese side feel it is alone in facing the Zionist enemy and the U.S. which encouraged the Zionists to adopt an extremist position and demand a high price for their invasion and crimes" the paper said. (SPA)

## EEC stand disappoints L. America

By Geoffrey Matthews

BOGOTA — In the aftermath of last year's Falklands fighting, much attention has been focused on possible damage to Latin American relations with Britain and the United States. In fact, these relations have probably suffered very little.

More important is the deterioration in relations between the old world and the new — between Europe and its one-time colonies, a deterioration that began long before Argentina's temporary conquest of the Malvinas. The main complaint — over sharply declining trade — was symbolized vividly in Latin American eyes when the European Common Market imposed sanctions on Argentina at the start of the conflict.

The EEC action, while hardly unexpected, disappointed and saddened a region which has long looked to the old world as a political and economic alternative to its stifling and often controversial dependency on Washington (never more keenly felt than under the Reagan administration). The sins of many countries and economic blocs, like the Andean Pact (comprised of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) was to nurture trade relations with Europe so that eventually the old world would replace the United States as the main market for exports.

Until 1973, that goal looked not only possible but even likely. Trade between Latin America and Europe has quadrupled since 1958. If oil purchases are excluded, the EEC still emerges as Latin America's biggest market, buying 26.2 percent of exports, against 20.6 percent by the United States.

But in recent years Latin American exports to Europe have suffered a serious relative decline compared to the rest of the world, and the possibilities of better trade relations are viewed as unlikely — although Latin America has never looked to Europe with a greater sense of need and desperation.

For 1983 threatens to plunge the Latin American economies into the worst crisis since the 1930s, due to overwhelming foreign debt, stagnation in industry and agriculture, a growth rate of less than one percent, as well as declining export income.

In large measure, Latin Americans blame stereotyped thinking by Europe: a belief that the region is somehow the exclusive domain of its big super-power neighbor in the north. Carlos Alzamora, secretary of the Latin American Economic System, whose Spanish acronym is SELA, regards the European Economic Community as a threat to Latin America. "Our continent has suffered the cost of European integration and could be the first victim, once again, when the Community expands," he says.

The admission of Greece to the EEC and the likely entry soon of Spain and Portugal, the two countries with the closest historical and cultural ties with the southern new world, could cost Latin America \$4 billion, SELA calculates. The new members will have to give up old trading partners in Latin America and replace them with countries with which the EEC has preferential agreements.

Things started to turn sour in 1975 when the EEC's Lome Convention, favoring African and Caribbean countries, came into operation. Six Latin American exports — meat, corn, sugar, cotton, wool and oil — have been particularly affected.

So there could be no breaking away from the U.S. as the region's principal client and provider, although the U.S. market's relative importance has been reduced as a result of interregional trade (accounting for 20 percent of Latin American trade) and the opening up of new markets such as Japan. (ONS)

## BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN —

The South-East Asian sultanate of Brunei achieves full independence at the end of the year, but wants to continue to rely on British Gurkha soldiers for protection of its oil wealth.

The sultanate, one of the richer countries in the world with oil deposits expected to continue for 10 to 20 years, is expected to negotiate a new defense agreement with Britain allowing a battalion of Gurkhas to remain after independence. State officials said British Foreign Office and defense officials were due in the Borneo island state this week for talks with Sultan Sir Hassanah Bolkiah on the continued presence of the 900 Gurkhas, whose brother-soldiers helped Britain recapture the Falklands from Argentina. A contingent of the Nepalese troops in Brunei quashed a rebellion here 20 years ago.

"Brunei wants to stay close to Britain after independence and we will find a way to keep the Gurkhas here because we have learned to trust them," a Brunei official told reporters. Diplomatic sources outside Brunei said the talks were likely to focus on ways of avoiding any suggestion of neo-colonialism.

## Ireland shaken by wiretap scandal

By Colin McIntyre

DUBLIN — A police raid on late night revellers in a sleepy country town last spring was the unlikely start to a bugging and wiretapping scandal that has shaken Ireland.

Charges of eavesdropping during the previous Fianna Fail Party government of Charles Haughey, one of a series of controversies during his administration, erupted last week and quickly developed into Ireland's worst political crisis for a decade. The scandal has brought the traditionally dominant Fianna Fail Party, already weakened by internal dissension, to its lowest ebb in 60 years and could cost Haughey the party leadership. But it has also given the public an unusually clear view of a political system relying heavily on patronage, and vulnerable to abuses of power. Many people did not like what they saw.

It also revealed signs of insecurity and paranoia in the previous administration to rival the final days of former U.S. President Nixon in the Watergate affair. Inevitably, the scandal is being compared to Watergate and has become known as "Liffeygate" — a reference to the River Liffey which runs through the center of Dublin.

The whole saga began last February in the small farming town of Boyle, in the country of Roscommon, about 160 kms north-east of Dublin. Roscommon is the constituency of former Justice Minister Sean Doherty, one of the key figures in the affair. Sergeant Tom Tully, a 27-year veteran of the local Garda Síochána (police) reported a local publican for keeping the establishment open after hours, only to see the report quashed by a superior on the grounds that a Fianna Fail political meeting had been taking place.

If Britain agreed to let the Gurkhas stay on after independence.

Brunei, which has been self-governing since 1959, has been paying British millions of dollars a year for the services of the Gurkhas under an agreement reached in 1975 when London threatened to withdraw the battalion as part of defense cuts.

The sources said Britain could silence possible criticism of a continued Gurkha presence by persuading Brunei to join the 12-year-old Five-Power Defense Arrangement (FPDA) that links Britain with Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. If Brunei joined, the British Gurkhas could conveniently remain here since a New Zealand army battalion is stationed in Singapore and the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) has a base at Butterworth in northern peninsular Malaysia.

But the sources said Brunei might want to sign a separate bilateral defense treaty with Britain. Under such an arrangement, the Gurkhas would have more freedom to act in any internal security crisis than under the FPDA, which is directed against external aggression in South-East Asia. The sources said a bilateral defense pact between Br-

tain and Brunei would probably be a modification of the present arrangement which makes Britain responsible for Brunei's defense.

This pact would have to be reconciled with a 1979 cooperation treaty under which Brunei assumes full responsibility for its own defense and foreign affairs at the end of 1983. South-East Asian nations, particularly neighboring Malaysia and Indonesia, will be watching the talks closely. They would welcome a defense arrangement that could ensure stability in Brunei because the 5,765 sq kms state shares Borneo Island with the east Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak and the large Indonesian province of Kalimantan.

Britain has emphasized that the Gurkha battalion, based in the oil town of Seria and guarding installations of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company (BSP), should be used only against external threats. This is stipulated in a 1959 treaty, extended in 1971, making Britain responsible for Brunei's defense and foreign relations. Under the treaty, the Sultan of Brunei has always described his country as "a sovereign nation and a self-governing state" which acknowledges British protection.

The 36-year-old British-educated sultan, who rules over a largely Malay population of about 200,000, is not solely dependent on the Gurkhas for defense. Though small, his army is one of the best trained and equipped in the region.

The army has 12 Scorpion tanks and Rapier surface-to-air missiles, all British made. The naval force has six patrol craft with Exocet missiles, while the air wing has 11 Bell helicopters and six German helicopter gunships armed with missiles. The armed forces have 6,000 men with a core of British expatriate officers on contract who are being gradually replaced by locals. But a British regimental commander and chief of staff may be retained after independence.

But Brunei's immediate concern is likely to be internal security. In December 1962, Gurkhas were sent from Singapore to suppress a rebellion by the now-outlawed Brunei People's Party (BPP) which unilaterally declared independence from Britain. Thousands were believed killed in the uprising and 2,500 party members were jailed without trial. Many escaped from prison to seek refuge in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Since then, special branch police have quietly and systematically cracked down on dissidents. (R)



Today is Thursday, Jan. 27th, the 27th day of 1983. There are 338 days left in the year. Highlights in history on this date.

1606 — Trial of Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators opens in England.

1822 — Greek independence is formally proclaimed.

1865 — Treaty between Spain and Peru virtually recognizes Peru's independence.

1916 — "Spartacus" Communist group is founded in Berlin.

1943 — U.S. bombers stage first all-U.S. air raid on Germany in World War II — a daylight attack on Wilhelmshaven; Germany begins civil conscription of women.

1944 — Soviet city of Leningrad is completely liberated from Nazis in World War II.

1947 — Regional advisory commission for the Pacific is established.

1959 — United States agrees to provide arms to NATO members; France establishes diplomatic relations with China.

1965 — Military officers in South Vietnam oust civilian government of Premier Tran Van Huong.

1973 — Accords are signed in Paris ending Vietnam war.

1981 — Poland's labor troubles continue to flare as wildcat strikes are staged throughout that nation.

Thought for today:  
Gentleness adorns everything and its absence leaves everything tainted. — Prophet Muhammad.



## Women in Saudi Arabia

# Better stay in the closet playing bridge or go on shopping spree

# Those who cannot stand the heat should move out of the kitchen

By K. Bornander  
Special to the Los Angeles Times

As a woman living in Saudi Arabia, I have learned to endure some hardships and some indignities. I've learned to wear long dresses with long sleeves in public despite temperatures hitting close to 120 degrees.

I've given up my right to drive. I've even learned to take my allocated seat in the back of the public bus. That is, I have learned to adapt to local custom if I wish to live there as the wife of an American businessman.

Women are not employable in Saudi Arabia unless they are nurses or teachers or can be kept totally segregated from men. So when I started working, illegally, I learned that I must enter and exit the building through the back door. Although I knew from the start that there might be trouble if I were found out, once inside our American corporate offices I felt safe. Until the morning last month when someone cried out: "Hide. They're searching the building for women."

Two members of the *Mawana*, religious police, had entered our corporate headquarters building and were making a floor-by-floor sweep for "illegal" women. We were not supposed to be working, and we certainly were not supposed to be working in the presence of men.

For 45 minutes—ample time for reflection—I sat locked in the restroom while co-workers tried to explain the absence of our desks' occupants. It was funny. It was ludicrous. Yet the absurdity could not dispel a tinge of apprehension—of fear, even. What would

happen if the two-man posse demanded that someone open the door?

Despite their long stay in the building, they didn't catch any one. When the call to prayer sounded from a nearby mosque, they left. I was released from my sanctuary, but still was captive in the building, along with 10 other women employed in the headquarters.

The company managers decided that we would be brought lunch and kept out of sight. In the afternoon, during the next call to prayer, we would be taken out a seldom-used back door and driven home.

If it had not been for the laughter and jokes of the men—especially our Pakistani janitor, when I asked him to answer my phone—and the conviction that this dragnet was crazy, I might have felt fear. As it was, I felt more like the star of a B-movie.

Soon the manager of industrial relations appeared and announced our departure. Doors were cautiously opened to coded knocks as women from every department were rounded up and herded downstairs through a labyrinth of offices to the back door. There, cars awaited to whisk us away to safety—and to an unknown professional future.

The company promptly protested the invasion of our building. "But, in the meantime," a personnel officer said, "it was best not to let you get arrested."

So it wasn't really very funny, after all.

We women were at the mercy of another culture's understanding of our place. To be fair, the Saudis believe that such restrictions are protective, not restrictive. They can't imagine why decent women want to step out-

side their homes, any more than I, an American woman who chafed at the defeat of something so basic as the equal rights amendment, can understand why any women want to live in segregation.

Still, "when in Rome..." Having lived in Iran, having seen the devastation that it has suffered at least partly because of too-rapid cultural changes brought about by a vast influx of foreigners, I can understand, intellectually, why the Saudis are desperately trying to preserve their way of life.

So I and the other women waited while men decided what was to be done about our future. After past raids, women employees were temporarily sequestered in offices located within the company's housing compounds, which generally have been off-limits to the inspectors. This time, the powers-that-be decided that it was best not to take further chances. All 80 women employees, except for the few nurses, were laid off. If exceptions had been made, a corporate lawyer later told me with no apparent sense of irony, suits might be filed against the company for discrimination.

Although our situation is ludicrous, although it is absurd, it certainly is not funny. While the men go about the important business of running this part of the world, their wives can go back to playing bridge or attending luncheons (if they are properly attired)—or step into the back of the bus and go downtown to spend their husbands' paychecks.

(K. Bornander (a pen name) lives in Saudi Arabia.)

By a Staff Writer

I hope that "K. Bornander" will read this rejoinder to her article published in a recent issue of the *Los Angeles Times*. My hope is based on two factors. First, the furtive scowl who hides behind the pen name "Bornander" is still in Saudi Arabia notwithstanding the many "hardships and indignities" she is subjected to. This has been confirmed by an editorial footnote given at the end of her article. Secondly, her long list of "hardships and indignities" does not, happily, include the denial of the right to a woman to buy and read newspapers.

My first reaction to the *Los Angeles Times* article was to dismiss it just as one of the anti-Islamic shellfishes which by now, we have become used to expecting from the Western media in what may be described as the extension of Crusade by other means. Which in fact it is.

Only this time their general happens to be a woman with full of chinks in her armor and as such only manages to yield ground to the enemy all along. A second reading of the article convinced me that with an opponent like her neither Islam nor Saudi Arabia needs any more friends to defend their interests.

To put the record straight, the subject matter of her piece is not Islam as such. "Bornander" is articulating the "great sufferings of woman," especially of those coming from the free-mixing democracies of the West to Saudi Arabia. But everyone knows the social mores and customs of the Kingdom, which she finds intolerable, is based on Islam. So there is no mistaking of the real identity of the target of her furious attack.

Before proceeding any further, let us examine some of the "hardships and indignities" which she, the wife of an American businessman living in Saudi Arabia is made to suffer (I am quoting her own words):

— I have learned to wear long dresses with long sleeves in public despite temperatures hitting close to 120 degrees;

— I have given up my right to drive;

— I have even learned to take my allocated seat in the back of the public bus and

— Women are not employable in Saudi Arabia unless they are nurses or teachers or can be kept totally segregated from men.

Now what has really invited the blistering attack of this lady who, it appears, has many

bad tricks up her sleeve, is something which reveals an aspect of her character that does no credit to her either as an individual or as part of the great Western culture which she and people of her thinking want all lesser species to ape. This lady, on her own admission, "started working illegally...inside our American corporate offices" in gross violation of the Kingdom's rules. She used to enter and exit the building through the backdoor lest anyone notice this flagrant violation of the law. This continued until one day when she and ten other culprits had to sit locked in the restroom of the building for 45 minutes to avoid detection by the police "who had entered our corporate headquarters building to make a floor-by-floor sweep" for women who were illegally working.

Of course, nothing happened to any one of them. When the call for prayer sounded from a nearby mosque, the police left the scene. After this incident, the women's bosses decided against openly flouting the law anymore.

"Ample time for reflection"—"Bornander" says of the 45 minutes spent in the restroom. But did her reflections lead to a sincere soulsearching? No. If it did, she would have realized that she was bargaining for trouble. Apart from that, her conduct was unbecoming of a person with character. After all she is a guest. It is not for a guest either to criticize or openly flout a law the host has laid down, however irksome she may find it. No madam, it is not certainly the way a guest with any pretension to decency or nobility conducts herself. Those who can't stand the heat should better keep out of the kitchen. And "Bornander" has not held it against Saudi Arabia that it does not allow foreigners to leave the country once they land here. This means she is free to leave this country any time she wants to. Once back home, she can drive as fast as she can through one of the busiest streets of New York, Washington or Los Angeles. She can do this wearing a dress which reveals more than it covers. And in case of a breakdown, she can get into one of the public buses and enjoy the thrill of a ride under the watchful eyes of adoring males.

Before rushing to the press, she should have probed into the lives of the Saudi women. Then she would have realized that they are not "staying in the closet" as the title of her article mischievously suggests. An ever

increasing number of them are working as teachers, headmistresses, university professors, doctors, bank employees etc. The National Commercial Bank has a large number of women's branches all over the Kingdom. Many Saudi women are running their own business establishments including boutiques. In the high schools, girls far outnumber boys. And nothing surprising about all this. After all it was Islam which brought about one of the greatest revolutions in the world in the social position of women. It gave women equal rights while fully respecting their honor and dignity.

As for "playing bridge, or attending luncheons or spending the husbands' paychecks," is not it a universal phenomenon? The only difference is that in Saudi Arabia women can do all this without any fear of robbery, chain-snatching or assault. Even though "Bornander" does not mention it, all foreign ladies whom I have come into contact with have only praise for the peaceful situation prevailing here allowing women to move about freely even during night. As one Lebanese lady told me, "it is enough to know that I am living in a country that is full of security that can't easily be violated."

I do admit there are aspects in the Saudi social laws which people with a Western background will find it difficult to adjust to. But, if anything, "Bornander" only makes out a strong case for making some of the laws tighter and their implementation more strict. For, if she felt bold enough to seek and accept a job in a company even after knowing the risks she was running into, one can well imagine the utter chaos and anarchy women of her type would bring to the comparatively tranquil social scene in the Kingdom if they were allowed to do as they like. She has confessed to one of her "illegal" activities. There may be several others indulging in much more serious things which they will never reveal until they leave the Kingdom.

All in all, I felt much pity after reading her article. Pity not for the so-called "suffering" women of Saudi Arabia. Pity for the *Los Angeles Times*. The lady has led the prestigious newspaper up the garden path. I am sure her article must have been okayed for publication in a fit of absent-mindedness or in one of those rare moments when even a celebrated newspaper keeps its editorial judgment in a state of suspended animation.

## An obsession with African elephants

By Jay Ross

MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK, Uganda (WP) — From the time he was 10 years old, Iain Douglas-Hamilton dreamed that he would fly around Africa and save animals.

Unlike most adults, Douglas-Hamilton, one of the world's leading experts on elephants, has had his childhood dreams come true. At times, however, the dream has become a nightmare.

In the last decade, the 40-year-old Scot has been a helpless observer much of the time as more than 90 percent of Uganda's elephants have been killed at the hands of man.

Outside his family, Douglas-Hamilton has two loves — elephants and flying — and he has managed to combine them in his conservation work.

The flying can be a bit unnerving for the uninitiated. Douglas-Hamilton rarely takes his Cessna 185 single-engine aircraft much above treetop level as he looks for elephants and other wildlife.

"I don't do stunt flying. I have never done a barrel roll," he said. "I just fly low and land and take off (from) short runways. I love it."

For the neophyte passenger on Douglas-Hamilton's Tembo II (Tembo means elephant in Swahili), this often means that one has to battle with a queasy stomach. After a few flights, however, it is possible to sit calmly in the co-pilot's seat and not even blink as the Scottish pilot hurls his tiny aircraft right at Murchison Falls at 120 miles per hour, pulling up just before the spray of the Nile River hits the windshield.

"Speed is height," he explains later. "If the engine fails I'd just pull up and find a place to crash land in the mountains."

Sometimes slow can be scary too. Douglas-Hamilton often swoops in low and leans out of his cockpit to observe an elephant, with the engine stall indicator beeping.

His biggest flying problem recently has been gunfire from Sudanese troops who have been poaching animals in Kidepo National Park in northern Uganda. The plane was hit three times last year but there were no casualties. There have been no incidents since a

year ago, when U.S. officials discussed the problem with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri.

In the late 1970s, Douglas-Hamilton conducted an exhaustive census of elephants in Africa. Now he is using a \$125,000 plane, donated by American wildlife benefactors, to try to thwart poaching in Uganda's game parks.

The pilot-zoologist is in charge of anti-poaching activities under a project to rehabilitate Uganda's three game parks that is jointly financed by the United Nations and the European Community.

Since 1965, Douglas-Hamilton has devoted most of his life to the African elephant, first living with the behemoths for four years in the late 1960s in Lake Manyara National Park in Tanzania.

That resulted in a book, *Among the Elephants*, co-authored with his wife, Oria, that has sold about a million copies and has been translated into a dozen languages.

The book also led to a British television film, *The Family that Lives With Elephants*. Until the U.N. job started, the book royalties had been the Douglas-Hamiltons' main source of income as they sought to preserve the fast-diminishing elephant herds in Africa through a variety of international wildlife organizations.

The book also financed a self-designed luxurious "log cabin" with all modern conveniences on the outskirts of Nairobi where the Douglas-Hamiltons live with their two daughters, Saba, 12, and Mara, 11, a tuareg racing dog, two horses and two "tame" wart hogs that frequent the garden for their meals.

There was a brief two-year break to get a doctorate in animal behavior at Oxford. "I was really miserable" being away from Africa, he said. "I was only half living."

In Murchison Falls, Douglas-Hamilton lives in the restored Queen Mother Lodge originally built for the visit of queen mother Elizabeth in the 1950s.

On a recent moonlit night by a campfire in front of the lodge, Douglas-Hamilton and a German tourist talked flying. The German, 58, told of hair-raising Messerschmidt flights during his World War II Luftwaffe career.

Tales of short takeoffs and landings were

the specialty of the night. "Landing like a crab," Douglas-Hamilton can put his Cessna down on an airstrip the length of a football field if conditions are ideal.

"It's incredible to think about the risks people took during the war," Douglas-Hamilton said. "Today we're so concerned about security — like it's the most important thing in the quality of life. It isn't, you know."

During his four years at Lake Manyara Douglas-Hamilton learned to identify individual elephants, even becoming "friends" with some and giving them names. Eventually he could recognize on sight almost all those living in the park. Through personal observation of the families and clans and through radio tracking, he made the first systematic study of their behavior in the wild.

His daughter Mara has become so accustomed to elephants that she seems to regard them the way others would regard a pet dog. In a school report she nonchalantly wrote about being kicked into a bush by a semi-domesticated elephant in Kenya's Tsavo National Park.

"She just got too playful and the elephant got annoyed," her father said. Mara was not injured.

Many of Douglas-Hamilton's experiences with elephants in recent years, however, have been unhappy as he has chronicled the slaughter of tens of thousands of the beasts.

On two occasions, he recalled, he had to shoot elephants. One was already injured by a poacher. The other had to be "sacrificed" to pacify peasants whose crops had been ruined by marauding elephants.

More often, however, he has come upon dead elephants stripped of their tusks and with vultures crawling over the bodies.

"Here I am for the thousandth time looking at the remains of a dead elephant in Africa," he said wearily as rangers led him to yet another body.

Asked if elephants will survive in Africa, he said it is in the hands of man.

"Elephants are just one focus for the meaning of life," he said. Then he added: "There is a profound ethical question. Should man be allowed to wipe out a species?"



FUHRER: Adolf Hitler who was addressed as Fuhrer when he was the chancellor of undivided Germany (right) with Hermann Goering, who was one of the leading figures in the Nazi hierarchy.

## 50 years after the Nazi rise to power

# Germans debate Hitler phenomenon

By Ralph Bonillon

BONN (R) — West Germany is rife with specters of past horrors and warnings of future perils as it prepares to mark the 50th anniversary of Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler's accession to power.

The 12 years of Nazi rule after Jan. 30, 1933, are portrayed with a mixture of intellectual soul-searching and horrific detail at numerous exhibitions and in radio programs, newspaper articles and political speeches.

The barking, threatening voice and frenzied, theatrical gestures of the dictator who changed the face of Europe have become almost a daily feature of West German television.

Within two months of taking power, Hitler had dealt a death blow to Germany's ailing first experiment in liberal democracy, the Weimar Republic. Political parties were banned or dissolved in disarray, trade unions were suppressed and political opponents were ruthlessly ousted.

The apparent ease with which a man seen by most people at the time as an interim, compromise chancellor, swept aside the 14-year-old republic still haunts the political leaders of present-day West Germany.

Recent sharp rises in unemployment have sparked comparisons with the economic slump of the early 1930s. The possible disruption of the present three-party parliamentary system by the emergence of a powerful militant ecologist party has brought warnings from the center and right.

The ecologist Greens look set to replace the liberal free democrats as the third force in parliament. But speculation that their left-wing views could make government impossible has been dismissed as groundless by senior politicians.

The anniversary lends a piquancy to current campaigning for national elections, which are due to finish 50 years to the day after the final Weimar election on March 5, 1933.

The major political parties have organized conferences and meetings. But most events are being arranged on a local level.

Leaders of the center-right government

and the Social Democratic (SPD) opposition appear torn between stressing the stability of the 33-year-old "second try" at democracy and warning of the dangers of complacency.

The dilemma is reflected in magazine articles and television programs documenting nearly every aspect of life under the Nazis, including the fashions, food and dances of the time.

Professor Karl-Dietrich Bracher, an international expert on Nazism, fears the event has been turned into a "media sensation" deflecting attention from 30 years of serious discussion of the causes of National Socialism.

"It's a great shame that sensational reporting has done nothing but distort understanding of what brought the Nazis to power. Television has been a particular culprit in presenting things in a simplified 'black-and-white' fashion," he told Reuters.

The 60-year-old historian singled out a long-running documentary series about World War II Europe under the Swastika, which has drawn high audience ratings.

The series uses archive film to document the Nazi advance across Europe and its retreat after the crushing winter defeat at the Soviet city of Stalingrad.

Its producers argue that the sometimes harrowing film spoke largely for itself and needed no explanatory commentary.

Many West German newspapers and magazines have posed the question: "Could we have stopped the Nazis?"

Some bookshops have set aside a corner devoted to new publications analyzing the Nazi terror.

Most blame the political parties and trade unions of the time for failing to mount effective resistance to the Nazis. The church and judiciary are criticized for their early acquiescence though some understanding is reserved for the millions who cast their vote for Hitler's Brown-Shirts.

"The starving, unemployed, fearful and desperate people who voted for Hitler...only wanted things to be different," the respected weekly *Die Zeit* commented.

The year 1932 saw a multitude of political parties, ranging from the Nazis to the Social Democrats and Communists, struggling to form governments through five bitter and

often violent election campaigns.

At the final election in November, the Nazi Party lost 15 percent of its seats in the Berlin Reichstag (parliament) and seemed on the verge of financial ruin.

But behind-the-scenes agreements between army generals, industrialists and right-wing politicians resulted in Hitler being offered the post of chancellor in what was intended as a temporary crisis government.

Official East German history books portray big business as the crucial factor in Hitler's success. The Nazi triumph, they argue, resulted from the degeneration of the Western market economy system.

Most West German historians see more complex causes, rooted in the history of Germany and the difficult conditions in which the Weimar Republic was born.

The republic, shaken from the start by economic crisis and political resistance, enjoyed little support among the civil servants and officials who ran it. It was, according to a satirist of the time, "a republic without republicans."

The present-day West German democracy, by contrast, enjoyed a long economic boom in its early years which helped win the hearts of the population and the politicians who served it.

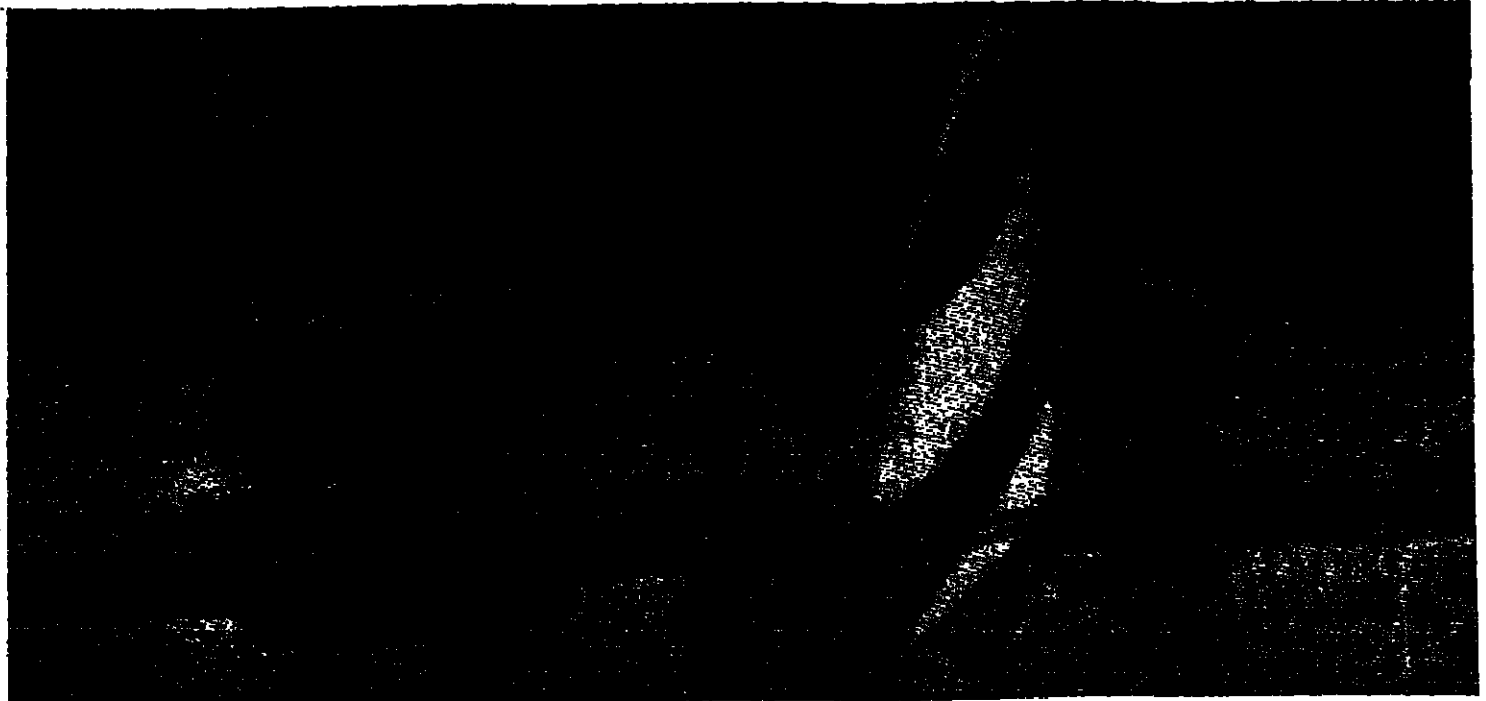
Meanwhile, a debate has erupted over whether unjust convictions passed during the Nazi era can be expunged from the criminal register by the West German authorities.

Justice Minister Hans Engelhard, reacting to pleas by widows of thousands executed for subversion and other anti-Nazi acts, has pledged that such convictions will be removed from record.

Many lawyers oppose moves to nullify all verdicts by the Nazi courts for formal reasons. They argue this would also invalidate acquittals and carry undesirable legal implications.

The investigation of individual cases would also bring legal and other problems some 40 years after the court proceedings.

The Nazi judge, with hand raised in a Hitler salute, is just one of the specters which continue to haunt the corridors of Bonn's government quarter. But in general, politicians see such ghosts as a vivid reminder of past mistakes.



ELEPHANTS IN LAKE KARIBA: Richard Massdorp, one of the two windsurfers who last September spent 8 days windsurfing the length of the Lake Kariba in Zimbabwe gets a really closeup view of the elephants as he glides silently past.



## 'Progress not satisfactory'

## U.S. claims averting collapse of GATT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade nearly fell "over the abyss" at its latest meeting in Geneva, U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock has said.

"It is quite possible that had the United States not been there, there would have been no GATT on the day after the meeting," Brock said in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. Brock defended the trade organization, which is designed to work out reciprocal trade agreements among 88 member nations.

Finance Committee Chairman Robert Dole, a Kansas Republican who was at the Geneva meeting last November as an observer, said it appeared to him "that the viability of GATT may have been called into serious question."

Another observer, Republican Senator Charles Grassley of Iowa, said he "came away very frustrated and wondering what the future of free trade was."

Brock said the meeting made "progress ... but not as much as the United States had originally hoped." He told the senators, "we came very close to falling over the abyss into having no international arrangements at all."

Brock said the issues that caused the near-breakdown included international trade in services and agricultural products.

He made the statements in response to a question by Democratic Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey about the threat of defaults of Third World countries with large debts to Western banks. "Given the economic atmo-

sphere in which the (meeting) took place, perhaps our most important achievement was in keeping the GATT system together and moving in a positive direction," Brock said.

Republican Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri, another observer at the session, said there was "little beyond the exchange of heated rhetoric" on the issue of subsidies of agricultural exports by the European Economic Community.

Brock conceded there had been "almost no movement at all" by the EEC on this issue. Brock indicated the administration is seriously considering a proposal by Grassley and others that an international commission or summit meeting be convened to chart the future of GATT.

"There has been a lot of discussion but no final agreement has been reached, or at least announced, at this time," he told the committee.

Republican Senator William V. Roth of Delaware said the meeting of GATT ministers "proved conclusively what we have suspected for some time: that the GATT is virtually useless when it comes to dealing with the trading problems of today."

Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania said the meeting was "a disappointment ... because our trading partners showed so little interest in making the institution work to deal with the problems of the 1980s." "The failure to move forward implies that we are going to move backward into a shell of protectionism," Heinz said.

banks, but bankers in Mexico City have said this plan effectively forces firms to reschedule.

Mexico's deputy director for International Organizations and Agreements, Ariel Buira, had told Reuters that under the new scheme, firms could buy dollars for future delivery at a special exchange rate of less than the controlled market rate of 98 pesos to the dollar.

Quarterly premiums and interest would make total payments equivalent to buying the dollars at the controlled rate at the time of delivery, but Buira said the scheme would apply only to firms rescheduling debts to parallel the public rescheduling.

Firms wishing to pay principal as it fell due would have to pay the free market rate of nearly 150 pesos, bankers said.

In Mexico's current financial condition, "we recognize that there is no such thing as private debt" as opposed to public debt, Buira said. "There is a debt of the country."

Guria later said this comment referred to the government's need to manage the supply of foreign exchange to all firms, public and private. He also said the private debt plan had been discussed with Mexico's advisory committee of foreign banks.

## Mexico plans to recycle debt

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — Mexico plans to announce this week details of its plan to reschedule \$14 billion of private sector debt, Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said.

Silva Herzog, speaking to journalists at a reception following meetings with U.K. banks and the Bank of England, also said \$1.8 billion has been committed to the country from an expected \$2 billion in official export credits.

On another topic, he noted the inability of OPEC to agree price and production levels will have a negative effect on Mexico, but the country should be able to compensate.

The rescheduling plan would delay payments over eight years with four years grace. Silva Herzog said, the same rescheduling maturity sought on the \$20 billion in public sector debt falling due through 1984.

Mexico's private sector debt was originally \$20 billion, but this included \$6 billion from recently nationalized banks.

Public Finance Director Angel Gurria is accompanying Silva Herzog on a goodwill tour of financial centers. He said the program will provide various voluntary mechanisms for firms to settle commitments with foreign

## 18 jet crashes knocked down insurers

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Claims totaling more than \$220 million from 18 jet aircraft crashes, made 1982 the most costly year on record for the London Institute of Underwriters, according to its annual report released Tuesday.

Plagued by a fall in marine insurance business because of the recession-induced shipping slump and a spate of air and sea disasters, the institute's members are caught paying high claims while suffering shortage of clients, the report said.

Aircraft losses were up from 11 jets in 1981 at a cost of \$120.6 million, the report said, but loss of human life was down from previous years to 455 passengers. "So far insurers have suffered disastrous results from aerospace insurance, and the loss ratio is now running at over 200 percent," the report said.

It cautioned insurers that while demand for aerospace insurance was increasing, risks were rising as well. Aircraft losses reported in 1982 did not include the crash of an uninsured CAAC Trident last April in which 104 passengers were killed.

The amount of shipping tonnage lost in accidents and the number of vessels involved was very similar to the 1981 figure of 248 vessels totaling 1,614,199 tons gross, the report said. It gave no estimate of the cost to insurers, but listed losses totaled nearly \$400 million.

The biggest marine claim of 1982 was the sinking of the drilling platform *Ocean*

## OECD sees Australian GDP at 3.2%

PARIS, Jan. 26 (R) — Australian real gross domestic product (GDP) is forecast to rise at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the first half of 1984, after 0.6 percent in 1983, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said in its annual review of the country.

The marked slowdown in the growth of the economy during 1982 should give way to a recovery in both demand and output by late 1983, although not to the peak rates of growth experienced during 1981, when GDP grew a real 4.1 percent.

## Dutch reserves up

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26 (R) — Dutch gold and foreign exchange reserves rose 587 million guilders to 42.5 billion in the week ended Jan. 24, after rising 965 million in the previous week, the central bank's weekly return said.

The return reflected central bank purchases of around 250 million guilders worth of Belgian francs in the week in support of the Belgian currency, money dealers said.

Central bank loans and advances to the money market fell 3.23 billion to 2.69 billion. Reflecting this, the treasury's account at the central bank fell 2.93 billion to 2.54 billion.

Non-gold holdings were valued upward by 328 million guilders to 17.27 billion. This largely reflected the rise of the dollar, dealers said.

Claims in gold and foreign currencies rose 539 million to 11.40 billion. Bank notes in circulation rose 42 million to 23.32 billion.

## U.S. hikes customs exemptions

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Beginning Jan. 27, Americans returning from abroad will be allowed an additional \$100 duty exemption on foreign purchases, the U.S. customs service has announced.

Returning U.S. residents may claim a \$400 exemption, compared to the present \$300 exemption.

Americans returning home from U.S. possessions such as Guam, American Samoa or the Virgin Islands can claim an \$800 exemption. The present limit is \$600.

The \$800 exemption is valid if not more than \$400 in purchases were acquired outside the U.S. possession.

Gift parcels sent home by Americans are entitled to a \$50 exemption if from abroad, and \$100 if sent home from a possession. These limits had been \$25 and \$40.

U.S. residents who exceed their exemptions, the announcement added, will be charged a flat 10 percent rate of duty on the next \$1,000 worth of goods acquired in foreign countries.

## China to open new container routes

PEKING, Jan. 26 (AP) — China will open new container shipping routes to ports in the Mediterranean and Western and Northern Europe this year, the official Xinhua news agency has reported.

China also will increase the number of container ships on routes to Japan, Australia and the United States, and add container ships and increase the number of regular shipping runs on routes to West Africa and the Gulf, Xinhua added.

## Exchange shortage mirrors woes of Tanzanians

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 26 (R) — Newcomers to this humid harbor capital are soon made aware that Tanzania is a country desperate for foreign exchange.

A whispered "change? good rate" is almost as common a welcome to visitors from the world's hard-currency countries as the traditional Tanzanian greeting of "jambo".

Travelers prepared to trade with the city's illicit kiosk-side dealers can expect to collect five or six times the official rate.

The hunger for foreign exchange is a major symptom of a four-year-old economic crisis gripping Tanzania, where for 15 years President Julius Nyerere has been trying to create an egalitarian society based on his political philosophy of socialism and self-reliance.

As in many African countries, Tanzania's foreign exchange shortage is the product of

steadily declining revenues from its mainly agricultural exports and the increasing cost of imports, particularly oil.

"You can hardly blame the dealers", said one expatriate who has lived in Socialist Tanzania for eight years. "Here everybody needs some kind of racket in order to survive."

According to Western diplomats, the continuing crisis is driving more and more Tanzanians into the informal sector where they augment their incomes with schemes ranging from outright black marketeering to running money-spinning poultry farms in their back gardens.

In a self-perpetuating process the depletion of national foreign reserves cuts back the import of vital raw materials and spare parts which reduces production and exports even further. Official figures say imports fell by

more than 50 percent in the first half of 1982 and exports by 31 percent.

The government admits to inefficiencies within the state-controlled companies, which manage a large proportion of the economy. But it also blames the effects of drought and the \$400 million spent on its war with Uganda, after a Ugandan invasion of Tanzania in 1977, for its financial difficulties.

Whatever the reasons, the results are painful for the 18-million-strong population who complain of daily shortages of basic goods: an inflation rate somewhere between 34 and 50 percent; and a thriving black market in everything from sugar to soap.

Street vendor, Shaban Bakari Makaka describes 1982 as the worst year of his life. "You could hardly find essential commodities like sugar, soap or torch batteries in the shops. They were hard to come by even at unofficial rates," he said in an interview with the state-controlled *Sunday News* newspaper.

A bar of soap would cost Makaka up to 75 shillings (\$8) on the black market, five times the official price. A one-kilogram (2.2 pound) bag of sugar would cost about 31 shillings (\$3.2), twice its official value.

Tanzania's minimum wage is 600 shillings (\$63) a month in the capital and 540 shillings (\$57) elsewhere but workers in rural areas, which contribute 85 percent of exports with crops such as coffee, cashew nuts, cotton and sisal, often earn much less.

Western agronomists say shortages and high black market prices tempt many peasant farmers to sell their produce unofficially rather than accept the lower rates offered by the state-controlled crop authorities.

"Despite tough penalties for breaking government crop production regulations, many farmers are trying to opt out of the state system completely," one agricultural aid adviser said.

## U.S. aide sets deficit at \$200b

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Director Alice Rivlin said the United States is suffering from an economic recession but the recovery from the worst recession since World War II should start soon.

She told a business seminar that this year's federal budget deficit will soar to \$200 billion and grow larger in future years even with an expected modest economic recovery. "This is the morning after," she said, blaming budgetary woes on President Reagan's so-called "supply side" economics which called for large tax cuts intended to stimulate economic activity.

Her gloomy forecast of budget deficits was issued six days before President Reagan submits his budget for 1984 to Congress and gives a new official estimate for this year.

He is expected to project a budget deficit of about \$188 billion for the 1984 government

accounting year starting on Oct. 1. Mrs. Rivlin's \$200 billion estimate for this year is in line with that of many private forecasters who have said the severity of the recession has caused lost tax revenues.

This was the first public forecast for this year by Mrs. Rivlin, who is leaving the influential congressional budget post to return to an academic study group.

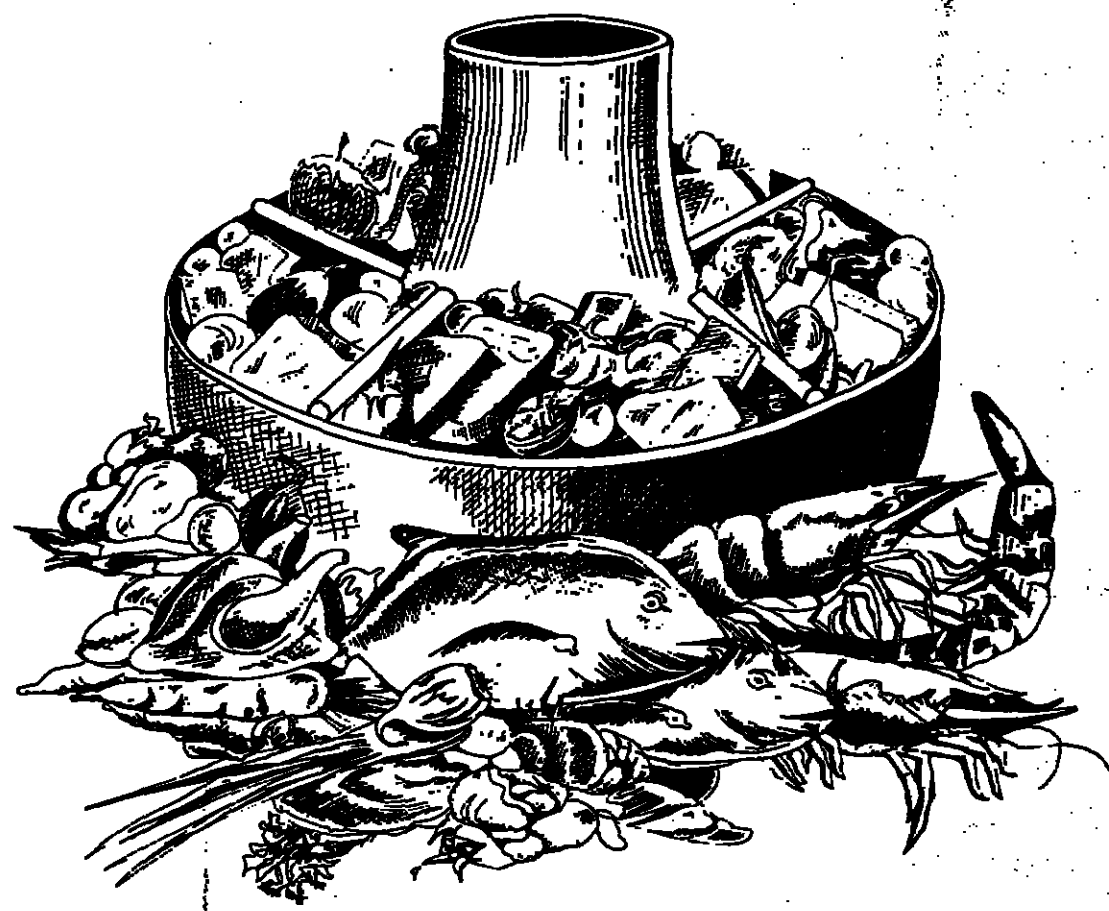
In a related development, the treasury said that for the first three months of the current financial year the government incurred a cumulative budget deficit of \$68.27 billion. That was about \$20 billion above the amount for a similar period a year ago.

Mrs. Rivlin predicted that interest rates will stay high, even with the Federal Reserve Board easing its monetary policy. Her deficit forecast did not include any major tax increases or spending cuts which, she said, "could endanger the recovery not yet under way."

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# Japan plans to ease import curbs anew

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP) — Japan's administrative management agency, concluding a study on the simplification of what critics call Byzantine import procedures, recommended Wednesday that related government offices make further efforts to remove non-tariff barriers, agency officials said.

The agency said the Japanese bureaucracy has essentially complied with the measures promised last year to remove non-tariff barriers, but added that in some cases inadequacies remain.

It said Japan still needs to make continued efforts to further simplify import procedures in order to reduce trade friction with poorer countries.

The agency recommended further efforts to shorten approval procedures for cosmetic imports, expedite inspection facilities for imports of live cattle, and relax import standards for sporting goods.

It also recommended that Japan accept data from clinical tests conducted in foreign countries on some medicines and medical equipment.

"With increasing diversification of imported products," the agency's report said, "many problems may occur and develop into matters that create trade friction, such as criticism against non-tariff barriers." On the other hand, the health and welfare of the Japanese people need to be secured through

inspection of imported goods," it maintained. "The agency handling import inspection must always take heed of the trade situation, as well as the extent to which the new products have penetrated people's lifestyles," it said.

The agency conducted a study of the effectiveness of measures announced last January and May, which were intended to correct complex import procedures and testing requirements — called non-tariff barriers, the officials said.

Complaints to the Office of the Trade Ombudsman (OTO) were also taken into consideration. Measures in the latest package of market-opening measures, announced earlier this month, were not included in the study, it said.

Of the total of 89 import items under study, the government had taken steps on 85 items by the end of 1982, the agency found.

On Jan. 13, four days before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left for a summit in Washington with President Ronald Reagan, the government pledged to review its entire system of import testing and certification as part of a market-opening package that included wide-ranging tariff cuts.

## French retail prices up slightly

PARIS, Jan. 26 (R) — French retail prices rose 0.9 percent in December after a one percent rise in November, the statistics institute, INSEE, said.

The institute, confirming estimated figures released earlier this month, added that the rise in prices in the year to end December 1982 was 9.7 percent following a 9.4 percent rise in the 12 months to November.

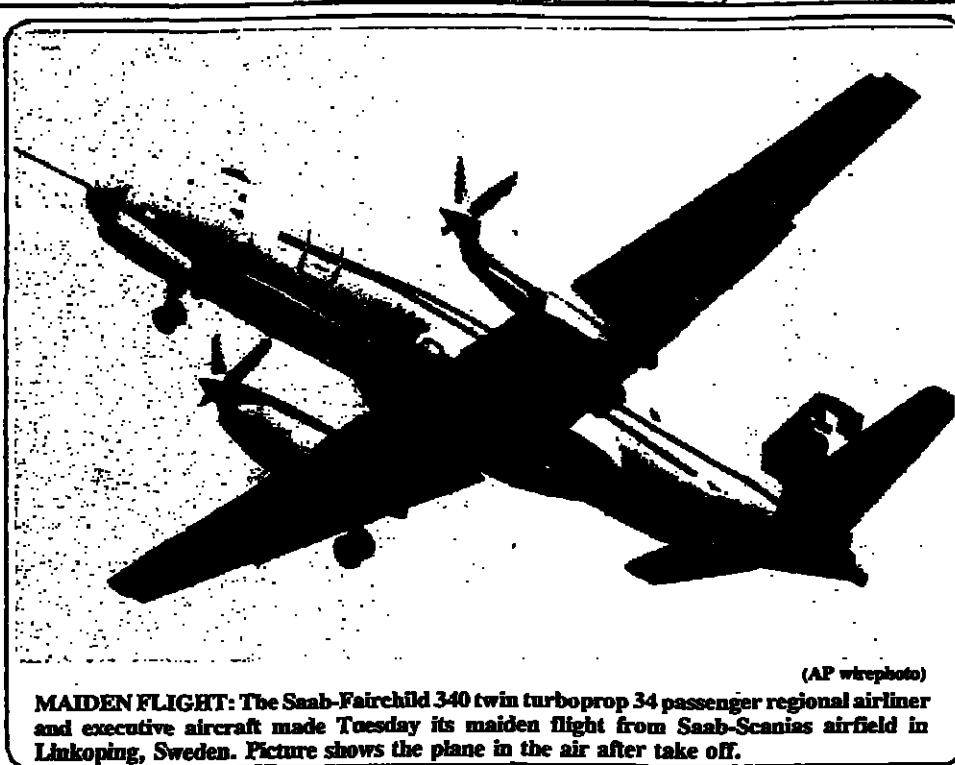
The French government set itself the target of bringing inflation down below 10 percent by the end of last year, after prices rose 14 percent in 1981.

INSEE said the retail price index, base 1970, stood at 330.1 percent at the end of December, compared with 327.3 in November and 301.0 in December 1981.

It added that food prices rose 0.6 percent in December after a 0.9 percent rise the previous month, manufactured goods products were up 0.7 percent, down from the one percent November rise, but prices for services rose 1.2 percent, compared with a rise of one percent in November.

The government's target for inflation in 1983 is eight percent and five percent in 1984.

The institute said that over the whole of 1982 food prices rose 9.3 percent, after 16.5 percent in 1981, manufactured products rose 10.2 percent after 12.3, and services prices rose 9.3 percent, compared with a 1981 rise of 14.4 percent.



MAIDEN FLIGHT: The Saab-Fairchild 340 twin turboprop 34 passenger regional airliner and executive aircraft made Tuesday its maiden flight from Saab-Scania's airfield in Linköping, Sweden. Picture shows the plane in the air after take off.

## Strain of being unemployed affects health, study reveals

BRIGHTON, Jan. 26 (R) — The unemployed in the industrialized world may suffer from feelings of boredom, isolation, disorientation, powerlessness and rejection — but they are unlikely to be revolutionaries.

Ian Miles, senior research fellow of the science policy research unit at Sussex University on the English south coast, said in an interview this picture of the unemployed had emerged from sociological studies dating back to the 1930s.

The unit, the biggest of its kind in Britain, has been looking into the social and psychological cost of unemployment and predicts that today's unemployment rate is building up a major mental health problem for the future.

Most studies indicate psychological health declines with longer unemployment. "The implication would seem to be that there is a growing proportion of the population that is psychologically at risk," Miles says.

Based on a study of jobless men in Brighton, he says the person most likely to cope with the psychological stresses of unemployment is the one who retains a circle of friends, plans his life and keeps active in such areas as

## France unveils plan to fight poverty

PARIS, Jan. 26 (R) — The French government, faced with a growing army of destitute, homeless and hungry people in Paris and other large cities, Wednesday announced a list of measures aimed at fighting a new breed of poverty.

At its weekly cabinet meeting, the government drafted a plan for aiding the groups least able to cash in on social benefits — single mothers, the long-term unemployed, the insufficiently educated.

The poverty problem has grown dramatically in France in recent years, largely due to worsening unemployment which now stands at two million.

Half a million people are officially listed as living in unsanitary dwellings, requests for aid from charities have more than doubled in the past three years, and the salvation army recently revived distribution of soup in the streets of Paris.

On Monday, eight French charity organizations sent delegates to the Elysee Palace to confer with President Francois Mitterrand on how best to help the increasing number of aid seekers who have become known here as "the new poor."

voluntary and communal work. "This goes quite a long way to combating the sense of powerlessness," he says.

Studies indicate few people are resigned to being permanently unemployed, although economists are predicting high levels of joblessness for years to come.

Most people want a job, but the longer they have to wait, the heavier the psychological burden which includes disorientation over time — some people fail to keep appointments, for example, as a result of this phenomenon.

In West Germany, officials in employment offices complain they too have a sense of helplessness over their inability to help the unemployed.

"There are about 38 people going for every job — 100 for some building jobs. Everyone's really pessimistic and our hardest task is fighting the feeling of impotence among the unemployed," said an official in an office in Duisburg.

In Britain, officials of the Samaritan organization say the suicide rate is edging up for the first time in 20 years, but this is not necessarily a reflection of the current high unemployment level.

According to the aid groups, the profile of people being assisted has changed to include a new community of unfortunate, strikingly different from France's traditional beggars and tramps, unable or unwilling to cope with finding work.

The new poor, the aid groups say, suddenly find themselves in inextricable situations due to temporary handicaps such as the loss of a job, illness, the break-up of a family.

They tend to be young (63 percent are under age 39), unskilled (72.5 percent), and many are single women (27 percent), according to a report presented to President Mitterrand by the Christian Charity Secours Catholique.

A spokesman for the group said that 80 percent of the 600,000 people who sought aid from Secours Catholique last year were existing on less than 25 francs (\$3.65) a day. One kilo (2.2 pounds) of minced beef cost about 40 francs.

Even if these people are eligible for government aid, the bureaucratic structures of government relief distribution often lead to delays which can force them to join the soup lines.

## Dollar rates shed gains

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The dollar shed some of its recent dramatic gains on the exchanges Wednesday, and the British pound and French franc recovered after falling to their lowest levels yet.

Eurodollar deposit rates eased by around 1/4 percent and on the local markets rial deposit rates also eased back by about 1/4 percent to stop the rises seen over the past few days. The reported comments by President Reagan asking Congress to consider some standby taxes for fiscal 1986 to help ease the strain on Federal budget deficits helped to knock off some of the dollar's recent rises, but it was a mixture of profit-taking and fear that the dollar had risen too fast too soon that sent it down on the exchanges. Still, the sharp rises registered over the past few days has taken quite a few operators by surprise and dealers are now loathe to try and hold any meaningful short dollar positions.

On the bullion markets, gold and silver prices were erratic in an extremely nervous market but managed to show some gains over Tuesday levels. Gold prices rose by \$485 levels — \$8 over Tuesday prices while silver crossed backed over the \$13.00 level once again from 12.75 on Tuesday. Bullion prices remain erratic, however, and dealers are advising caution.

On the local markets, rial deposit rates opened at Tuesday high levels but then fell back to trade at about 18 percent lower by close of business. The week-fixed deposit

was quoted around 5 1/4 - 6 1/2 percent from 6 1/4 percent levels reached earlier in the week.

The longer-dated funds were also lower at 8 - 8 1/2 percent for the one-year while most dealings concentrated in the shorter end of the market. The one-month JIBOR in Jeddah was again popular and dealt at around 6 1/4 - 7 percent levels. Dealers said that liquidity was still coming into the market but that institutions were still not sure which direction world or rial interest rates would take.

In the exchange markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at around 3.4405-10 level but soon fell back in the face of a weaker dollar in Europe to 3.4402-05 levels.

In London, the dollar eased back to trade at 2.4150 against the mark from 2.4400 levels on Tuesday. The Bundesbank hardly entered into the market Wednesday hoping to see the dollar fall by itself. Still, the German mark has been badly hit by continuing German political uncertainties over the coming elections. The French franc rose by 800 points to trade at 6.8450 levels from 6.9977.01 levels on Tuesday, while the Swiss franc rose to 1.9810 from 1.992.01 levels the previous day.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	486.25
Paris	492.63
Frankfurt	490.50
Zurich	486.50
Hong Kong	490.73

## Caracas currency in trouble

CARACAS, Jan. 26 (AP) — Venezuela's democracy and economic future is uncertain because of the sagging oil market.

For the first time in many years, the national currency, the bolivar, one of the

## U.K. water strike enters 3rd day

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AFP) — A quick settlement of Britain's water workers strike now seems unlikely, on the third day of the stoppage.

The strike is starting to hurt. With five million households ordered to boil water. In Cornwall and other parts of southwest England, the public were told to use water sparingly, with some authorities saying that reserves will run out Thursday.

In Yorkshire rivers were reported polluted in several places. Some parts of the country had no water at all, including Premier Margaret Thatcher's constituency of Finchley, north London.

The London Fire Service was preparing to pump water from private swimming pools if necessary.

Following the breakdown of management-union talks Tuesday, water authorities said the strike was likely to continue at least until next weekend.

Meanwhile, there were discussions on ensuring supplies to hospitals and old people's homes.

most solid in the continent, has come under severe pressure.

Venezuela is having trouble getting international loans and the unpleasant word "devaluation" is being heard more and more every day. Devaluation, a common ritual in Latin America, is virtually unknown here. In fact, the last adjustment of the currency was a revaluation of the bolivar 10 years ago.

The bolivar was last devalued 20 years ago when it was raised to 4.50 from 3.35 to the dollar. Then in 1973 with the oil boom in full swing it was revalued to 4.30 to the dollar and has remained at this rate since.

Devaluation rumors have grown in recent weeks, but President Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general of the ruling Social Christian Party, said "we are not going to devalue. We would have more bolivars for our oil but we will also have to pay more for what we import."

With a strong bolivar, the efforts over the past 25 years to diversify the economy and make it less dependent on oil have been largely fruitless.

The country depends on oil for about 90 percent of its foreign exchange earnings, which are used to import items ranging from French mineral water to Dutch butter and American potato chips.

"We have the most vulnerable democracy in Latin America," says economist Domingo Alberto Rangel. "Our non-petroleum activities exist only because they are subsidized." Venezuela's imports in 1981 totaled \$12.5 billion.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Water & Agriculture Ministry	Digging & deepening 5 wells	33/1	500	Jan. 15
	Digging 4 wells	34/1	500	Jan. 15
Interior Ministry, Civil Defense Department	Renovation of civil defense buildings in Taif & Hawiyah	32	500	Jan. 25
Khaffi Municipality	Agricultural & lighting maintenance	—	1,000	Feb. 5
Buraidah Municipality	To drain sewage water	—	200	Jan. 29

## PORTS AUTHORITY

### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 12TH RABI AL THNI 1403/26TH JANUARY, 1983

#### 1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Africa Freezer	O.C.E.	Chicken/Apples	20.1.83
4.	Al Hijaz	Star	Barley	24.1.83
6.	Good Dolphin	A.A.	Sugar	22.1.82
7.	Bronislav Lachnow	Attar	Contr/General	25.1.83
8.	Glyfada Sun	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	10.1.83
9.	Al Assiri	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	25.1.83
12.	Silver Athens	Kanoo	Rice/Coffee/Gen.	20.1.83
13.	Hebeallah	Baboud	General	21.1.83
14.	Mark 12	A.A.	Barley	13.1.83
15.	Benadir	Star	Citrus	22.1.83
17.	Barakattallah	O.C.E.	Tiles/Timber	21.1.83
18.	Medcement Carrier	Rotaco	Bulk Cement	17.1.83
19.	Sagr Jizan	Alsabah	Bulk Cement	21.1.83
20.	Balder Hope	Kanoo	Steel/Pipes	21.1.83
21.	Jang Mi	Attawil	Pipes/Light Poles	21.1.83
23.	Roman Pazinski	Attar	Gen./Contrs.	21.1.83
25.	Ataleya	Gulf	St/Tim/Gen.	18.1.83
26.	Kopalinia Soeince	A.A.	Barley	21.1.83
27.	Saudi Pride	M.E.S.A.	Gen./Bagged Food	20.1.83
32.	Sambow Daily	Gri	St/Phywood	19.1.83
33.	Arab Al Hijaz	S.C.S.A.	Tiles/Timber	13.1.83
34.	Ibn Al Kalfani	Kanoo	Containers	23.1.83

### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 12.4.1403/26.1.1983 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

#### 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

2.	Al Yamamah	Kanoo	Contr/Gen.	24.1.83
5.	Ibn Hazm	Kanoo	St/Gen.	25.1.83
6.	Tri Hexagon	S.M.C.	General	21.1.83
8.	Haymann	Barber	Aggregates	25.1.83
10.	Lynn Rachel	U.E.P.	Gen/Steel	20.1.83
15.	Alkber	Shobokshi	Gen/Steel	18.1.83
17.	Kusu Island	Shobokshi	Gen/Steel	18.1.83
18.	Taiwo	OCE	Gen/Steel	20.1.83
20.	Kinrid Maru 18	UEP	Steel	18.1.83
21.	Eveyri/Meersk	Kanoo	Maize/Timber	18.1.83
22.	Kwelan	Kanoo	Gen/Cont.	18.1.83
27.	Puhos	Al Tawil	Bagged Cement	20.1.83
28.	Blakh	Barber	Bulk Barytes	14.1.83
30.	Ibni G.F.	SAITE	Bagged Floor	12.1.83

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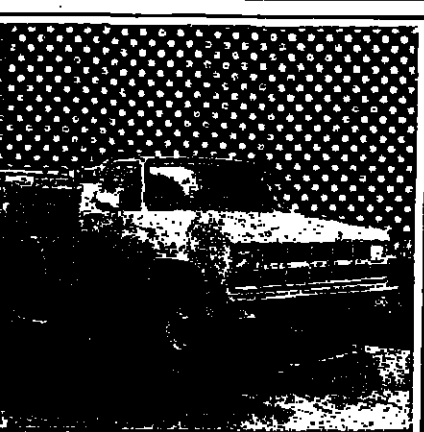


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## With Leavell igniting the charge

## Fired up Rockets burn Nets

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — New Jersey had won 14 of its previous 16 games and Houston had won six games in a half season, so the Rockets needed something special to beat the Nets. They got it.

With Allen Leavell, James Bailey and Joe Bryant playing their best games of the season, the Rockets defeated the Nets 114-111 in a National Basketball Association game Tuesday night.

Leavell had 24 points and an NBA season-high 22 assists. Bryant shot 13 of 17 from the field for a season-high 28 points and Bailey was 11-for-17 and scored 24 points while blocking five shots. Leavell was the catalyst in Houston's victory, hitting a 15-foot baseline shot with 30 seconds left to give Houston victory.

Lakers 125, Blazers 120: Kareem Abdul-

Jabbar scored 17 of his 25 points in the first quarter as Los Angeles raced to a 20-9 lead and never trailed en route to breaking Portland's 15-game home winning streak. The Lakers led 104-88 early in the fourth quarter and had to fight off a late rally by the Trail Blazers, who got 29 points from Jim Paxson.

Bucks 115, Clippers 102: Marques Johnson scored 33 points and sixth man Junior Bridgeman added 27 to lead Milwaukee past San Diego. Bridgeman had 15 points in the second quarter as the Bucks opened a 59-50 halftime edge. Then Johnson poured in 17 in the third period to extend the margin to 86-73.

Nuggets 119, Kings 112: Alex English scored 32 points. Dan Issel added 28 and T.R. Dunn had 11 of his 13 in the fourth quarter for Denver against Kansas City.

## Agus outpoints Shamil

JAKARTA, Jan. 26 (AFP) — The Soviet Union's 1980 Olympic gold medal winner Shabirov Shamil made a shock exit from the sixth President's Cup Boxing Championships here Tuesday when he was beaten in the first round.

Shabirov, who took the gold medal in the Moscow Games in the flyweight division, lost a narrow points decision to unfancied Agus Sousa of Indonesia. The Russian, with an obvious height and reach disadvantage, was unable to find any openings against Agus. Agus kept him at bay with fast right jabs to frustrate Shamil's attempts to land body punches.

Shamil won the light flyweight title here in 1979 and was making his first appearance abroad after winning his Olympic gold medal. It was a close decision with three of the five judges giving the Indonesian the bout.

But two other Soviet boxers got through their bouts comfortably to keep alive Soviet Union's hopes of taking Cup for the third consecutive year. In the lightweight division, Gladishev Yuri was never in trouble against Sonny Arwan of Indonesia and easily took a points decision.

The other Soviet success was in the light-welterweight division where 1981 World amateur champion Shishov Vasily had a one-sided contest against Purwanto of Indonesia. In the third round, the Indonesian twice went down for counts of eight and the referee was forced to stop the contest as Purwanto appeared to be in a daze. The first two rounds were heavily in favor of Vasily with Purwanto being saved by the bell in the second round.

The other bout of the night which failed to

go the full distance was also in the light-welterweight division when South Korea's Dong Kil Kim packed too much power for Zahar Abdel Abbar of Kuwait. The Kuwaiti took two counts of eight within the first two minutes of the opening round and was floored 30 seconds from the bell with Dong scoring the fastest win so far in this 11-nation championships.

The South Koreans, who were engaged in two other bouts, met with mixed fortunes. In the lightweight division, Heang Bun Jin had a clear points win over Indonesia's Erwinsyah, while in the last bout of the night light middleweight Dal Ho An lost on points to Frenchman Gilbert Dele.

Dele, 22, with excellent footwork and body movements, scored a clear decision with all five judges awarding him the bout. Easily the most popular fighter, he had the crowd chanting his name each time he landed one-two combinations on the Korean. Dele was the first of the three French boxers to see action in this tournament. The other two, Patrick Chapper (middleweight) and Jean Chomet (Heavyweight) will have their first bouts on Thursday.

Japan's only boxer in action Tuesday, Yukito Arai, lost on points to Giuseppe Duse of Italy in the lightweight division. The Italian, despite taking a count of eight in the first round, came back strongly in the next two rounds to edge the Japanese on a clear points decision. Arai, suffered a bad cut over his left eyebrow in the third round.

American Marine Michael Crawford scored the first victory for the United States when he outpointed Adul Makmoon of Egypt in the lightweight division.

## Dittmar squashes Naylor

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Top seed Chris Dittmar of Australia recovered well in the first and third games to reach the semifinals of the British (under-23) Open Squash Championships at Wembley here Tuesday.

Dittmar, 18, who has twice been runner-up in the World Junior Championships, overcame strong pressure from Ashley Naylor, Britain's last survivor in the competition, to win 4-6, 9-2, 9-6.

Naylor, a 22-year-old Yorkshireman from Dewsbury failed to consolidate his lead in either game, allowed the hard-hitting Dittmar back into the contest and duly paid the price, as Dittmar found his touch and generally outplayed his opponent.

In Thursday's semifinals, Dittmar will meet his fellow-countryman Greg Pollard, the No. 7 seed, who beat the fourth-seeded South African Trevor Wilkinson 9-7, 9-6, 9-1 despite a hold-up lasting more than five minutes, as Pollard received treatment for a bloody nose.

## Scots delay naming rugby side

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Scotland have delayed announcing their team to meet France in the Five-Nations Rugby Union Tournament on Feb. 5, to allow selectors to watch two club matches this weekend.

The team was to have been announced Tuesday, but the selectors said they would finalize their plans after watching two more matches and will announce the side after a training session at Murrayfield on Sunday.

The reason for their delay appears to be the slim possibility that stand-off John Rutherford, who was badly missed in the 13-15 defeat by Ireland two weeks ago, may make his comeback after injury for Selkirk. If he does not suffer any reaction to the injury he is expected to be invited to the Sunday training session at Murrayfield to prove his fitness for the game against France.

Meanwhile, Steve Boyle, who once had a trial with Bristol City as a goalkeeper, will make his England Five Nations debut against Wales in Cardiff on Saturday, Feb. 5. The 18-stone Gloucester lock replaces Maurice Colclough, whose knee injury in the 19-15 home defeat by France has put him out for the rest of the season.

England's other change is the return of Clive Woodward to the center, instead of Hugh Davies. Woodward was ruled out of the Twickenham match because he had not fully recovered from a shoulder injury. Although

## Japan to take part in Cyclo-cross

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Japan will be represented at the World Cyclo-Cross Championships for the first time next month.

The championships take place at Sutton Park in Birmingham from Feb. 19-20 and Japan will send only one competitor, Ukiharu Mori, who will compete in the amateur event on the first day.

Although Japan are World Track Cycling champions, little is known about their prowess in cyclo-cross. Another country taking part in the championships for the first time are Ireland, while Denmark are expected to announce their participation in the next week or so, bringing the total number of countries represented to 16.

Meanwhile, Pakistan is expected to sweep the Asian Junior Squash Individual Championships beginning in Kuala Lumpur Friday despite the absence of world champion Jahangir Khan, squash officials said Wednesday.

Pakistan will rely on two of last year's junior World Cup winning squad players — Umar Hayat and Ahmed Gul — in seeking to maintain its dominance in the sport. Hayat, 19, has top billing, and three other Pakistanis — Gul, Aziz Zaman and Jamshed — are seeded second, third and fourth respectively.

Hong Kong, Pakistan, Singapore, Kuwait, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, India and Malaysia will participate in the men's event following a last-minute pullout by Japan and Jordan. Only Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia will fight for honors in the women's section.

All the participating teams will proceed to Singapore for the inter-team championships from Feb. 1-6.

## Epsom invites fastest horses

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AFP) — The fastest racehorses in the world are being invited to have a go at breaking the 23-year-old five-furlong record at Epsom — the world's fastest track.

If the record, held since 1960 by Indigenou with 53.60 seconds is beaten, the Apprentice School's Charitable Trust will be given 150,000 pounds by Vladimir Volkov, who are sponsoring the record attempt.

The handicap race will be run on Aug. 3, which is hoping to attract Britain's best sprinters. The sponsors are also inviting American sprint champion Chinook pass to make an attempt.

Larry Drew had 22 points to lead the Kings, who lost their seventh straight road game.

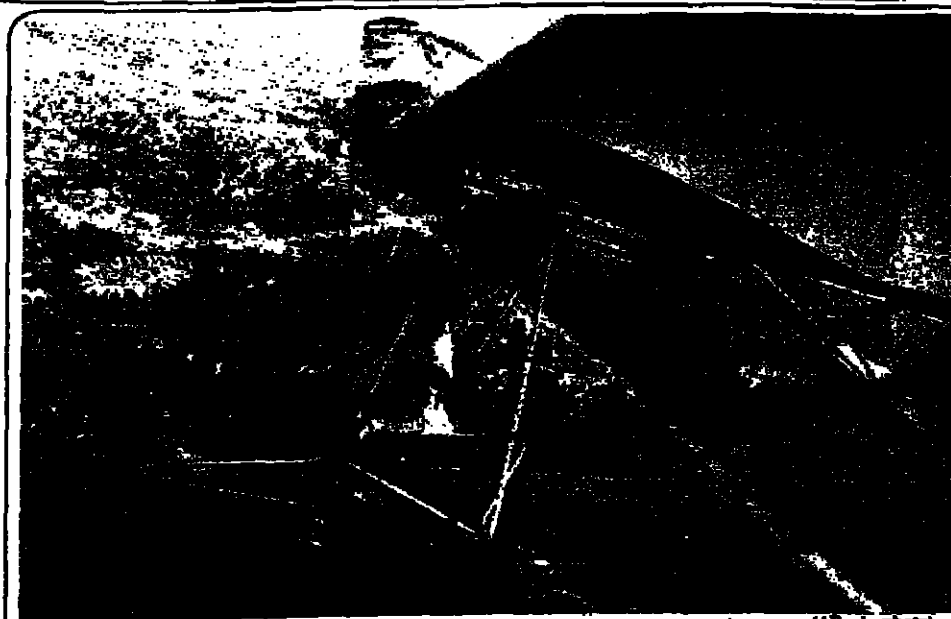
Spurs 116, Jazz 106: Artis Gilmore scored 19 of his 40 points in the fourth quarter when San Antonio overcame a 13-point deficit by outscoring Utah 34-11 in the period. Gilmore scored the first seven points of the quarter to key a 13-0 run by the Spurs that tied the score 95-95. After Darrell Griffith, who scored 30 points for the Jazz, put them ahead 102-99, San Antonio responded with an 8-0 streak to take the lead for good.

76ers 116, Bulls 99: Andrew Toney scored 24 points and Julius Erving 23 as Philadelphia beat Chicago for its 14th victory in the last 15 games. The 76ers scored 14 straight points midway through the first quarter as the Bulls missed 11 consecutive shots. Chicago never got closer than 11 points thereafter.

Hawks 96, Suns 94: Eddie Johnson's off-balance 16-foot jump shot with two seconds remaining gave Atlanta its victory over Phoenix. Walter Davis hit two three-point goals in the final minute to pull the Suns into a tie before Johnson's game-winning, Wayne "Tree" Rollins, had a season-high 22 points for Atlanta hit two free throws with 11 seconds left.

Mavericks 134, Pacers 126: Mark Aguirre scored a career-high 43 points to offset a career-high 42 by Butch Carter of Indiana. Aguirre have the Mavericks the lead for good at 48-47 with a layup 4:04 before the half. Dallas went on to go ahead by as many as 16 points.

Knicks 111, Cavaliers 78: Sly Williams, making his first appearance in a month after a knee injury, and Paul Westphal scored 17 points apiece to lead six New York players in double figures against Cleveland. World Free led all scorers with 21 points for Cleveland. The 12th straight game he's scored 20 or more.



LONELY SPLENDOR: American Jerry Clark flies his ultralight aircraft in lonely splendor over Palestine, Texas, recently. Clark is caught surveying the beauty of the city below by the camera attached to the wings of the novel aircraft.

## Badugaish corners glory

By Jean Grant  
Alkhobar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Jan. 26 — Muhammad Badugaish, a 23-year-old UPM student from Alkhobar, won the second annual Rectors Cup 5 kilometer Run at the University of Petroleum and Minerals.

Leading the pack of 101 runners, Badugaish streaked across the finish line in 16 minutes 21 seconds. He was 48 seconds faster than last year's winner, Lyndon Hadley-Coates, who placed fourth this year. Badugaish, a Saudi in his junior year here, has been training hard with the UPM athletics team. "After a mediocre season last year," said his coach Kim Eeles, "his hard training has now paid off."

The course took the runners from the UPM Stadium to the tree-shaded North Com-

pound, back to the acropolis-like buildings on the Jebel, round the stadium's car park and back into the stadium where a crowd of over 150 cheered as the police band gaily played in the runners to the strains of the bagpipes.

Half the entrants were students, and the collegiates won half of the first 10 places, an encouraging note for the varsity's student athletic program. The surprisingly fast runners, however, were those over 31 who did tremendous time, given the age factor. Of these over 30's, Brian Burn of the university's P.E. faculty placed second overall with a time of 16:46. English John Palmer first among faculty and staff in the Over 36 category, bounded across the finish line in 17:16, while Jim Meloy of Civil Engineering led the 31-35 group clocking in the at 17:46.

## Kings get engulfed by Flames

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Lanny McDonald, the National Hockey League's top goal scorer, fired in his 42nd and 43rd goals of the season, and Kevin Lavallee added two others to pace Calgary to a comeback 8-6 victory over the Los Angeles Kings Tuesday night. The tie which witnessed 14 goals was hotly contested.

Elsewhere in the NHL, defenseman Andre Dore scored on a screened slapshot with 5:28 remaining, lifting the St. Louis Blues to a 4-4 tie with the Minnesota North Stars.

Behn Wilson scored a pair of goals to help lift the Philadelphia Flyers to a 5-1 victory over the New Jersey Devils. The win pushed the Flyers to 12 points ahead of the idle New York Islanders in the Patrick Division.

Detroit's Danny Gare notched his fourth two-goal of the season as the Red Wings skated to a 6-2 victory over the Vancouver Canucks. The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for Detroit and gave the Red Wings a five-point lead over the Toronto Maple Leafs for fourth place in the Norris Division.

## Games nets huge profits

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 26 (AFP) — The 1982 Commonwealth Games held here last September-October, made a profit of more than one million Australian dollars (about \$979,000).

The profit has surprised Games officials, who expected a surplus of between 100,000 dollars (about \$97,900) and 200,000 dollars (\$195,800).

A Commonwealth Games foundation official said that the money would probably be used to fund the Australian team which will compete in the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

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## Over Aussies in One-Day tie

# England records thumping win

SYDNEY, Jan. 26 (AP) — England crushed Australia by 98 runs to keep alive their finals hopes in the World Series Cup match at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Wednesday night.

Chasing the England total of 207, the Australians could muster only 109 runs. The encounter, shortened to 41 overs a side after rain interrupted the England innings in the late afternoon, was a triumph for the "forgotten" English tourists, Robin Jackman.

Jackman, who hadn't played since the One-Day game against Tasmania in Launceston on Dec. 22, fired out Kim Hughes and Greg Chappell without scoring and Kepler Wessels, batting down the order, for one. He was voted man of the match in a dramatic return from obscurity.

Compounding the humiliating defeat for the Australians, spinner Eddie Hemmings played with an injured hand and finished the Australians off, taking three for 11 in just over three overs. His spin partner Vic Marks

grabbed two for 12.

Only top scorer David Hookes with 32, Allan Border 31 and John Dyson (23) offered any resistance to England. Border had been elevated to opener again. Hookes came in at no. 3 and with the failure of the captain and vice-captain and a floundering Kepler Wessels batting at six, Australia had no answers.

England won the toss and batted in hot, humid conditions. The decision appeared to be wrong when Rodney Hogg grabbed the wicket of Ian Botham, who opened the innings, without scoring. England were 47 for four, losing David Gower for 25, Chris Tavaré 14 and Allan Lamb without scoring.

But Derek Randall teamed with Trevor Jesty in a fifth-wicket stand of 54 and remained to partner Ian Gould in a sixth-wicket partnership yielding 55. Dennis Lillee and Rodney Hogg each took three wickets and after rain interrupted play Australia had 41 overs at a little over five runs an over to

force victory.

The Australian innings started with a flourish with Border opening with John Dyson and the pair posting 40 from seven overs. But four Australian wickets fell in the 70's a blow from which the Cup leaders never recovered.

Australian skipper Kim Hughes described Australia's performance as their worst in the World Series Cup so far. "Things went wrong in a hurry," was Hughes' summary.

Out of favor Robin Jackman burst back from obscurity to take three wickets for 41 in the Australian rout. "We had 16 selected to do a job here — I'm only one of the party," Jackman said. "I had confidence that I could do well and needed only a little luck."

"I told myself to try and relax and that it wasn't easy to bowl them out. I was a bit astray to start, but getting Kim Hughes' wicket put me right back into my rhythm," he said.

## Roving Ball returns to English soccer

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Former England soccer captain Alan Ball, the last member of England's 1966 World Cup winning team still playing, signed for English Third Division Club Bristol Rovers Wednesday.

Ball, 37, returned to England recently from Hong Kong where he had been playing for the Eastern Club. He said he had signed until the end of the season and then hoped to find a job in management or coaching. "That's what I hoped to do when I returned from Hong Kong," Ball added. "But I sat at home for three weeks and the phone didn't ring once with an offer of coaching."

Ball was player-manager of Third Division Blackpool for a year before resigning in March 1981.

Meanwhile, the Mexican national soccer team kicked off the New Year with a 1-0 victory over Hungary here in a promising start for its new trainer, Yugoslavian ace Bora Milutinovic in Monterrey.

The young Mexican team, with an average age of 24 years, showed impressive ball handling capability Tuesday night in its first match since the November 1981 failure at the World Cup qualifying matches in Honduras.

Javier Hernandez scored the only goal at minute 50 of the second half, booting in the score with an assist by Javier Aguirre, who set up the kick with a header in front of the Hungarian goalkeeper Kakas.

An Italian international football referee was suspended by the A.I.A. the Italian Referees' Association, for remarks made to a sporting newspaper, Paolo Casarin, 42, who is widely regarded as the country's best referee was on the World Cup panel in Spain last summer, and took control of the West Germany v Spain second round match.

But Casarin, upset the Italian football authorities when he made several stinging accusations of corruption within the game during an interview with the *Gazzetta dello Sport* published on Thursday.

As an example, Casarin said "I found that my hotel bill had been paid by a Second Division club, which I reported to the A.I.A. investigating office; but the affair was not taken any further." He went to criticize his fellow-referees, who are "in business or working at clubs," and club officials who offer hospitality in return for benefits for their clubs.

## Nehemiah runs into IAAF hurdle

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Jan. 26 (R) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) have again told the U.S. Athletic Congress (TAC) that world 110 meters hurdles record holder Renaldo Nehemiah remains ineligible for amateur athletic meetings despite statements to the contrary by the U.S.



Renaldo Nehemiah

Olympic Committee (USOC).

Nehemiah, who signed a professional football contract with the San Francisco 49ers last year, was reinstated by TAC in November for domestic competition. The decision was based on the TAC review board's interpretation of eligibility rules. But the IAAF overturned the decision at a December meeting in Helsinki, saying the TAC interpretation of the rules was incorrect.

Last week, USOC president William Simon said Nehemiah could race domestically despite the IAAF rule and his announcement was followed by an invitation to the hurdler to compete in the Millrose Games in New York. The invitation was then withdrawn following the IAAF's earlier decision. An IAAF message to the athletic congress urged TAC to take all necessary steps to respect the decision to suspend Nehemiah and to inform all organizers and clubs about the ruling.

The IAAF also notified TAC officials that a seven-year-old agreement to consider resident foreigners as domestic competitors in U.S. meetings was being lifted.

## Butt's splendid 174 features in Saulex's facile victory

By a Staff Writer

DHAHRAN, Jan. 26 — A masterly century by Khalid Butt highlighted in Saulex's emphatic 116-run victory over Zahid Cricket Club in the Eastern Province Cricket Association League at Alkhobar last weekend.

Khalid, who has been amongst the runs, slammed an unbeaten 174, his maiden ton for Saulex, to boost his side's total to a massive 302 for two wickets. Facing a Herculean task, Zahid Cricket Club cracked under pressure and were shot out for a mere 186.

There were other firsts too for Saulex enroute to their victory. This was the first time they declared their innings. Also the victory fetched them nine points for the first time in the league.

Khalid paved the way for Saulex's achievement with his scintillating knock. He was the master of all he surveyed as he dispatched the leather to every nook and corner of the field with disdain. He cut elegantly, drove perfectly and hooked and pulled at will to push the Saulex score briskly.

While Khalid was going great guns from one end, his colleagues made hay at the other. And in the process, the hapless Zahid Cricket Club bowlers and the harried fielders were treated to a merry leather hunt. Abdul Karim (57) and Shahid Magrey (35) were the other

batsmen to plunder runs.

Zahid Cricket Club did not wilt under the weight of the mammoth task. With Salim Baig (83) battling it out in the middle things looked up for Zahid Cricket Club. But once he returned to the pavilion, Muhammad Muzamil (three for 59), Abdul Karim (two for 43) and Shahid Hussein (one for 42) ran through the remaining opposition.

A fine all-round performance by Fahim Sani featured in Young Friends' Cricket Club (YFCC) 119-run verdict over UPM 'A'. Fahim led the YFCC batting with a brilliant 82 in a total of 231 for six and, later, finished with a haul of three for 24 as UPM 'A' were skittled for 112.

Fahim was well-supported by a brisk unde-

## Score-board

England:		
C. Tavaré c Marsh b Thomson	14	0
I. Botham c Wessels b Hogg	31	0
D. Gower b Lillee	25	0
A. Lamb lbw Lillee	0	0
D. Randall run out	47	0
T. Jesty b Maguire	30	0
I. Gould c Wessels b Hogg	42	0
V. Marks c and b Lillee	22	0
E. Hemmings run out	3	0
R. Jackman b Hogg	5	0
R. Willis not out	19	0
Extras	207	0
Total:	207	0
Fall of wickets: 1-8, 2-45, 3-47, 4-47, 5-101, 6-157, 7-197, 8-201, 9-201.		
Bowling: Hogg 10-1-44-3, Maguire 8-0-42-1; Lillee 8-0-34-3, Thomson 8-0-40-1, Chappell 7-0-28-0.		
Australia:		
J. Dyson c Randall b Botham	23	0
A. Border c and b Willis	31	0
D. Hookes b Marks	32	0
K. Hughes c Gould b Jackman	0	0
G. Chappell b Jackman	0	0
K. Wessels b Jackman	1	0
R. Hemmings	1	0
D. Lillee b Hemmings	3	0
J. Thomson b Marks	7	0
R. Hogg not out	0	0
I. Maguire c Lamb b Hemmings	9	0
Extras	109	0
Total:	109	0
Fall of wickets: 1-40, 2-72, 3-73, 4-73, 5-77, 6-96, 7-99, 8-106, 9-106.		
Bowling: Willis 6-1-23-1, Jackman 10-1-41-3, Botham 2-0-13-1, Marks 6-0-12-2, Hemmings 3-3-0-11-3.		



Randall ... gritty knock

## Torres shocks Turnbull

MARCO ISLAND, Florida, Jan. 26 (AP) — Michelle Torres upset Wendy Turnbull Tuesday night 6-3, 7-5 to advance to third-round play in the \$100,000 Avon Tennis Cup. In another night match, Kathy Rinaldi defeated Duk Hee Le of South Korea 7-6, 6-0, winning the first set with an 8-6 tie-breaker.

Earlier, Laura Arraya of Peru defeated Virginia Wade of England 6-4, 7-5 Tuesday to advance to third-round. Virginia Ruzici of Romania defeated Petra Delhees of Switzerland 6-1, 6-2 in a third-round match and Joanne Russell of the U.S. rallied to defeat Betsy Nagelsen of the U.S. 7-6, 6-7, 6-2.

Kathy Horvath of the U.S. survived a first-set challenge to beat Kim Steinmetz also of the U.S. 1-6, 6-2, 6-4. In doubles play, the team of Americans Andrea Jaeger and Marylou Piatek beat Kim Shaefer and English-born Sabina Simmonds, 6-2, 6-1. Americans Jordan and Paula Smith also teamed up to beat Americans Julie Harrington and Vicki Nelson, 6-2, 6-0. Meanwhile, Sue Barker's reign as Britain's No. 1 woman

tennis player has come to an end after only a year. The official 1983 lawn tennis association rankings published Tuesday saw Barker drop to third place with young Jo Durie taking over as No. 1.

Defending champion John McEnroe has been seeded as the top player among a field of 48 in the \$375,000 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships, scheduled to begin Jan. 31 at the Spectrum, tournament officials said Tuesday.

Ivan Lendl, winner of this year's Volvo Grand Prix Masters, is No. 2. Vitas Gerulaitis placed third and 1982 French Open champion Mats Wilander of Sweden placed fourth. The top 10 was completed with Gene Mayer as No. 5, Peter McNamara of Australia as No. 6, Steve Denton as No. 7, Eliot Teltscher as No. 8, Sandy Mayer as No. 9 and Kevin Curren as No. 10.

Jimmy Arias, a rookie, is eleventh-seeded and veteran Brian Gottfried was seeded No. 12 while last year's runner-up, Wojtek Fibak of Poland, placed 13th. The tournament's final scheduled for Feb. 6

feared 68 by Anwar Haider and a bright 37 by Ejaz Ansari. And when UPM 'A' batted, D.I. Ghazali, who is more renowned for his batting, and Fahim wrecked their batting with a haul of three wickets apiece. Ghazali finished with three for 30.

Aramco-Abqaiq seemed to have a liking for the No. 3. They rattled up 300 runs for the loss of three wickets in their 30 overs. And this was made possible by three batsmen against the Combined Cricket Club (CCC), who were restricted to 133. The batsman who led the plunder was Jamsheed Mir. Jamsheed blasted a quick 90, with Kausar (88) and Sharif (78) were not far behind as Aramco-Abqaiq finished on a strong note. And when CCC wielded the willow, only Shamin (45)

offered some resistance. Anjum (four for 33) and Jamsheed (two for 36) were the successful bowlers.

Fitzroy's brisk 97 led other Jubail Bechtel batsmen in their modest score of 272 for six. M.Ahmed (58), S. Hubert (45) were the other contributors in Jubail Bechtel's tally.

But Bechtel suffered some anxious moments before registering a 22-run victory over BAC with a breezy 84 while Shahzad (79) and Mohsin Bhajji (42) also aided in BAC's victory bid. But Jackson (three for 41) and S. Ahmed (two for 44) were instrumental in bringing about BAC's downfall, who ran Jubail Bechtel close.

AGE scraped past Orrilines by a wicket in an exciting encounter at Damman. Orrilines, batting first, mustered up 211 for eight in their assigned overs with Muhammad Shabbir emerging as topscorer with 62. Anwar Wahab's 42 and Tariq Butt's 37 went a long way in boosting the total. Aziz (four for 68) and Jan Muhammad (two for 21) were the successful bowlers.

And AGE on the strength of M. Rauf's 49, Qadir Jan's 44 and M. Nissar's undefeated 41 chalked up the victory. Athar (four for 38) and Hafiz (two for 47) saw their efforts go in vain.

## Borg plays Tanner in first exhibition match

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 26 (AP) — Bjorn Borg's first series of U.S. tennis matches since announcing he is retiring from competitive tennis will cover five days in early February, a promoter said Monday.

The series begins Feb. 2 in Charlotte, North Carolina, and interest in the Swedish tennis star is building here, where on Feb. 3 he faces Roscoe Tanner at the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga's roundhouse sports arena.

Borg's agent, Bob Kain, said in Cleveland that Borg's exhibition schedule also includes appearances Feb. 4 in Norfolk, Virginia; Feb. 5, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Feb. 6 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Borg, 26, announced in Thailand where he has been playing in tennis exhibitions, that he is retiring from competitive tennis because he has lost his desire to play. Borg's coach, Lennart Bergelin, said the Swedish star will continue to play in exhibitions.

Los Angeles promoter Bill Stamps, who is handling arrangements for next week's series, said the announcement will spur ticket sales in Chattanooga. "I think it's going to be a good match, too," Stamps said.

Borg, a five-time Wimbledon champion, defeated Tanner in the 1979 Wimbledon finals. Tanner gained a measure of revenge later that year by beating Borg in a quarter-final match of the U.S. Open — a tournament Borg was never able to win during his illustrious career. Stamps, a native Tennessean, said he hopes to also feature Borg in some other exhibitions with Jimmy Connors.

Meanwhile, the Swedish tennis ace will do public relations work for the Belgian sporting goods manufacturer Donnay whose rackets he has wielded on tennis courts the world

## Rohrl keeps ahead in Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Last year's winners Walter Rohrl and Christian Geistdorfer headed confidently back to Monaco Wednesday in their Lancia having forged into an impressive three-and-a-half minute lead over Finnish teammates Markku Alen and Ilkka Kivimäki at the end of the second stage of the Monte Carlo Rally.

The West Germans, making the most of the dry conditions in the French Alps, were never threatened by their major works rivals and looked certain to win the world's most prestigious Rally for a third time.

"The fact that the Lancia drivers were fastest over all but one of the 'common run' time trials was proof of their overwhelming superiority. Stig Blomqvist and Bjorn Cederberg, who led the event after the classification run on Monday, managed to keep their Audi Quattro in third place.

But it was only after Finland's Henri Toivonen lost eight minutes when his Opel Ascona punctured on the penultimate 33 kms special at Jabron. It was Toivonen who presented the major threat to the Italian firm after French teammates Guy Freguelin and Jean-Francois Fauchille crashed shortly after midnight after hitting an ice patch at St. Andeol.

And the 26-year-old Finnish driver stopped Lancia's clean sweep of scratch times by winning the 20 kms St. Saurer pass in 14 mins 17 secs — six seconds faster than Rohrl — and then sharing the fastest time with Alen on the 12 kms run at the Fanget pass.

Blomqvist and the other surviving works Audi being driven by Hannu Mikkola of Finland and Arne Hertz of Sweden plodded unspectacularly through the unfavorable road conditions, and came in holding third and fourth places and praying for a change for the worst in the weather conditions.

Rohrl and Geistdorfer's other victories in the Monte Carlo Rally were in 1980, in a Fiat 131, and last year, in an Opel Ascona. They will be able to take well-earned rest after driving back in the principality. The top-placed 100 do not leave for the final dusk-to-dawn stage of the event until Thursday.

Lancia's hopes of holding the top three places took a severe blow Tuesday when their top French crew Jean-Claude Andruet and Michelle "Biche" Petit broke down on the Burzet pass.

First reports indicated that the 42-year-old Andruet lost around five minutes when his Lancia Rally 037 ground to a halt with super-charger problems. He had been lying in second place between the other Italian firm's entries.

The notorious run through the Burzet in the outlying Ardeche, usually guaranteed, to produce snow, was completely dry enabling pacesetter Rohrl to increase his overall lead.

The Rally ground to a halt in the early hours of Wednesday when an ambulance was sent in to evacuate a spectator injured as cars raced over the narrow, twisting 38 kms time trial at chapelle En Vercors.

The trial, the ninth of 15 the competitors tackle on the grueling 1500 kms common run was later canceled altogether and crews waiting to race there were re-routed to the next special — a similar 37 kms run through the St. Andeol pass.

The decision by organizers to cancel the trial, on which West Germany's Rally pacesetter Walter Rohrl in the new Lancia had notched up his sixth scratch time since setting out from the principality on the common run stage, meant adjusting the times of the leading competitors.

over since 1975, the company said Monday. Borg "will do public relations for our company worldwide," said Guy Pignolet, Donnay's general manager. His firm made more than 1.6 million rackets in 1982.

Pignolet said Borg's five-year contract to play with Donnay rackets has been amended now that the Swede has announced his retirement from competitive tennis. The contract would have expired on Dec. 31, 1984. Donnay officials declined to divulge its price tag.

Pignolet said Borg will also help Donnay develop new products and consult the company on what young players to sign up to play with the Donnay line of sporting goods.

Borg, now is on a five-day private visit to the Himalayan kingdom, Nepal. "We came here to enjoy ourselves and to see nice things here," said Borg.

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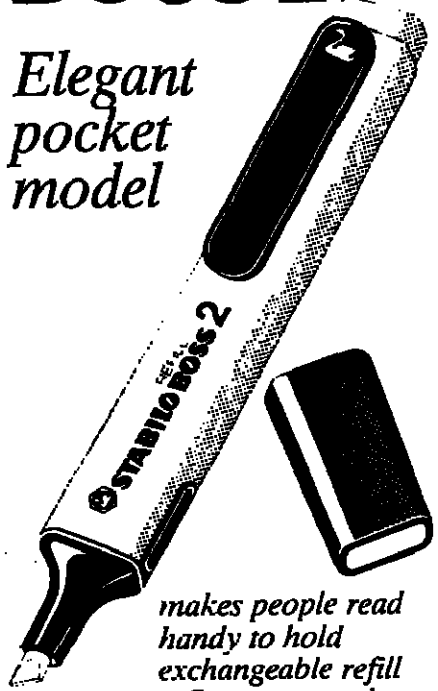
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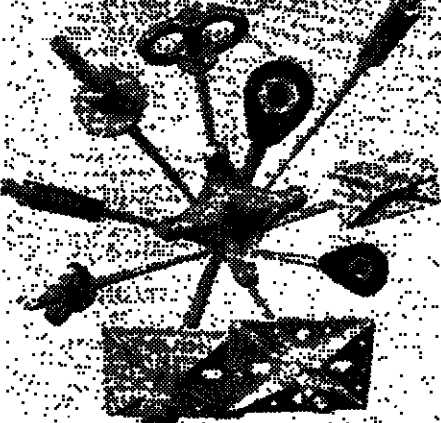
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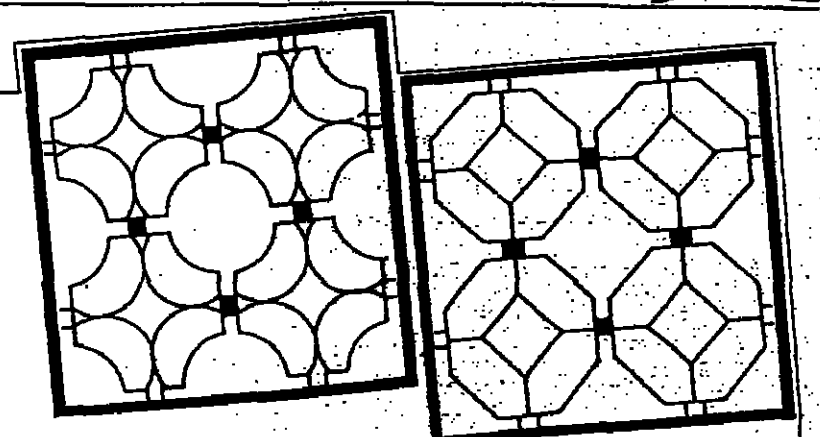
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## On medium range missiles

# U.S. to fully probe Soviet flexibility

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze told the NATO allies Tuesday he would fully explore possible Soviet flexibility at the Geneva talks on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles.

But Nitze said the United States would continue to seek an elimination of all missiles of this type — the so-called zero option — when the talks resume Thursday, NATO diplomats said. "Nitze told us he had been directed by President Reagan to explore how much the Soviets would be prepared to shift from their present position. He indicated he would leave no stone unturned in this exploration," a participant in the meeting here said.

A NATO press statement said the North Atlantic Council welcomed Reagan's declared determination "to explore every possibility for equitable agreements to reduce the arsenals and the risks of war and to strengthen the foundations for peace."

Nitze fixed the limits of what could be negotiable, saying there were two points which, in American eyes, were not negotiable at Geneva, the sources said.

These were:

- Any proposal that the Soviet Union be allowed to keep its existing medium-range missiles without allowing any deployment of similar U.S. missiles, and
- Any suggestion that missiles removed from Europe could be shifted eastward in the Soviet Union because, it would simply shift the threat to Asia.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had breakfast talks with Nitze here Tuesday told a news conference that any unilateral Western restraint from stationing U.S. missiles in Europe while allowing the Soviet Union to keep its missiles there would be unacceptable. "It would allow a treaty-bound Soviet monopoly in Europe," Genscher said in reply to questions.

He said the United States would do everything it could in Geneva to achieve results, as early as possible, on the basis of NATO's two-track decision of 1979.

The NATO decision was to deploy 572

Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe while offering Moscow discussions on curbing land-based, medium-range nuclear missiles. A NATO statement at the time said the alliance's requirements would be examined "in the light of concrete results reached through negotiations."

Genscher's remarks implied that NATO could reduce the number of missiles required if a compromise agreement could be found in Geneva, political observers said. Tuesday's meeting allowed the ambassadors of the 16 NATO member countries to ask Nitze details on his planned negotiating tactics at Geneva and the secret exploratory talks he had with his Soviet counterpart last July, the sources said.

Genscher, here for a meeting of European Community foreign ministers, told the news conference the NATO allies were united in their approach to arms control talks. He said he had not taken any further a proposal he made last month to hold an informal NATO ministerial meeting before the West German general elections March 6.

Meanwhile in Bonn, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the Soviet Union's offer to move some of its SS-20 nuclear missiles behind the Ural Mountains, where they presumably could not reach Western Europe, is "absolutely unacceptable."

In an interview with *The Southwest Press*, a newspaper published in Ulm, the chancellor said it would not serve the interests of world peace for the Soviets to move the rockets so that they do not threaten Europe but instead countries in Asia. It is not acceptable to us that these weapons be removed from the European part of the Soviet Union and then set up again on the other side of the Urals. That changes nothing in their threatening capacity," Kohl said.

In Bonn a week ago, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said the Soviets would be willing to destroy some of their medium-range missiles and move others to where they would no longer threaten Europe.

## As U.K.'s anti-nuclear symbol

# Pacifists make their mark

GREENHAM COMMON, England, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Nobody in Britain any longer ignores the small group of militant women who have highlighted their anti-nuclear arms stand for the last 15 months by camping outside this Anglo-American air base, 100 kms from London, in all weathers.

Since they were joined last month by hundreds of women supporters in a special protest demonstration which formed a human chain round the camp, watched by the nation on television, they have become an anti-nuclear symbol. The militants are opposed to

## Shultz to visit

# South Korea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to Seoul next month is regarded as a reaffirmation of Washington's security commitment to South Korea. U.S. officials said Tuesday. Shultz will be in South Korea from Feb. 6 to 8 during a three-nation trip that will also take him to Japan and China. It will be Shultz's second major overseas trip since he became Secretary of State.

"The most important purpose of the South Korea visit will be the reaffirmation of the security commitment," officials said, a signal that would also be sent to North Korea and its allies. The U.S. maintains some 39,000 troops in South Korea which is faced by what officials call a formidable military threat from the north. Shultz's visit follows internal liberalization in South Korea that has been welcomed by the United States.

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) plans to base 160 U.S. Cruise missiles, with nuclear warheads, in Britain by the end of this year, failing an East-West arms agreement. A total of 96 of the missiles are scheduled to be sited at Greenham Common.

The influential *Sunday Times* newspaper reported in an opinion poll that 54 percent of Britons, a majority of them women, were opposed to the deployment of Cruise missiles in their country. And 44 percent agreed that they had been influenced, one way or the other, by these women militants — accounting for what the press calls the "Greenham Common Effect."

The anti-nuclear arms campaign by a handful of women seemed to be derisory when they first started in September 1981.

They started with a dramatic 200 kms march from Cardiff, capital of Wales, and on arrival at the big airbase here, some of them chained themselves to railings around it. But they attracted little notice. So they decided to camp outside the main entrance of the base. Today they number about 30, aged from 18 to 70, often shivering in the cold or drenched by rain and living in the most rudimentary conditions, but warned, they say, by their anti-nuclear enthusiasm and fervor.

There are no men in their "peace camp", 22-year-old Jenny explained. "We had some at the beginning but soon discovered that we were given a completely minor role to play in this campaign. In addition, men become easily aggressive in confrontations with the police and we insist that our protest is wholly non-violent."

## Despite sentencing 32

# Many Moro murder questions remain unanswered

ROME, Jan. 26 (R) — Few people in Italy are satisfied that the 1978 murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro has been fully explained, despite the trial which ended this week with the sentencing of 32 Red Brigades members to life imprisonment.

The trial highlighted the current plight of the leftist urban guerrilla group whose power reached its height with the slaying of Moro. It subjected the Rome "column" of the brigades to the standard judicial proceedings of the state they sought to destroy and was proclaimed, as such, an exemplary trial and an illustration of the state's resilience. Moreover it finally provided important clues to the Brigades' motives for the murder.

Prospero Gallinari, a leading hard-liner, said Moro was killed to baulk a plan he had engineered of bringing the powerful Communist Party into government with the dominant Christian Democrats. Yet the proceedings, almost 10 months long, failed to answer all the questions. "The Moro case, several points still remain obscure," headlined the influential Milan daily *Corriere Della Sera*.

The Turin-based *La Stampa*, in a front-page editorial, pinpointed questions raised by several other newspapers and, previously, by

Moro's family. "The most important question has not been answered: Were the ineptitude, uncertainty, confusion, inefficiency, mistakes, unexplained delays, useless operations, grotesque distractions and laxity of the forces of the state during Moro's imprisonment the result of incapacity or the will of some people," it said.

Moro's 55 days in captivity, before his body was found dumped in central Rome midway between the headquarters of the Communist and Christian Democrat parties, were marked by an apparent paralysis of the police and authorities. Before and during the trial, Moro's wife Eleonora suggested this failure stemmed from a desire in some political circles to remove the politician behind the policy of national unity involving cooperation with the Communists. "Certain people, groups and party factions did not approve of his attempt... to bring all political forces to cooperate at government level," she told the court last July.

The Communists, Italy's second political force behind the Christian Democrats, had been in consistent opposition since 1947 until what Moro termed his "historic compromise."

The Moro family was not in the courtroom



MEETING: U.S. arms negotiator in Geneva, Paul Nitze, (R) talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Brussels Tuesday. Nitze met Belgian leaders after a meeting at NATO headquarters

# Solidarity broadcasts called 'amateurish'

WARSAW, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban Tuesday underplayed the importance of the broadcasts resumed Monday night by the clandestine Solidarity radio, calling them "amateurish" and "not likely to shake Poland to its roots."

At his weekly press conference, Urban said it was "easy to build a transmitter" and that the broadcast was "not important." Radio Solidarity broadcast for five minutes Monday night for the first time in three months as its founder Zbigniew Romaszewski and nine others appeared before a military court here.

In Gdansk, meanwhile, the Communist Party's local newspaper *Glos Wybrzeza* accused former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa of violating labor laws in his conflict with

the Lenin Shipyard, where he is trying to return to his old job as an electrician. The Gdansk Shipyard management had asked Walesa to bring a certificate from his "former employer," which it considers to be Obolaw Napiera, the official in charge of liquidating the banned free trade union's assets.

Walesa refuses to recognize Napiera's authority.

*Glos Wybrzeza* commented: "If all the workers in Poland acted like the electrician Lech Walesa to get a job, we would not be able to produce a pair of shoes, let alone ships and cars."

Meanwhile, Urban told newsmen that 1,070 persons had left Poland for political reasons between March 1, 1982 — when the government announced special measures allowing political dissidents and internees to leave the country — and last Thursday.

During this period, Urban said, 1,429 internees and 396 "opposition militants" not under detention had applied for passports, which, along with their families, brought the total number of requests for travel documents to 5,165.

Meanwhile, a police dragnet in the cities and towns of Katowice province in southern

Poland resulted in the detention of nearly 300 wanted criminals and fines against hundreds of others accused of speculating. Warsaw television reported. The drive was linked to similar operations in the Polish cities of Krakow, Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. The Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* said last week that "similar actions will be organized in all the bigger cities in the country."

Although the campaign is officially described as "an anti-speculation drive," many Poles believe it is aimed at supporters of the Solidarity labor union. Warsaw television, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corp., said police in Katowice made 5,800 checks in "open-air markets, shops and restaurants," as well as on roads.

In another development, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and Polish Major Gen. Jozef Baryla, chief of the political department for the Polish military, met in Moscow Monday. The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* said Tuesday. The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said Tuesday that Nikolai Baibakov, deputy Soviet premier and chairman of the state planning committee, met Monday with Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej.

## By Chinese reprieve

# 'Mrs. Mao denied martyrdom'

PEKING, Jan. 26 (R) — China spared the life of Mao Tse-tung's mercurial widow Jiang Qing to avoid turning her into a martyr for the Maoist cause. Western analysts said Wednesday.

They said the supreme court was believed to be acting under instructions from the Communist Party Politburo when it reprieved her Tuesday from a suspended death sentence imposed two years ago for her part in Mao's cultural revolution. The official media downplayed the announcement that Jiang Qing and former Shanghai Mayor Zhang Chunqiao, the only other member of the radical "gang of four" to be condemned to death at the 1981 show trial, were to have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Only a brief explanation was given for the court's decision.

The court ruling said the death penalties were commuted in view of the pair's behavior since the sentences were handed down. The

analysts said the lenient treatment had looked certain for the past year or so, although Jiang Qing was reported to have been unrepentant. The post-Mao leadership of Deng Xiaoping was apparently concerned to foster a moderate image abroad and stress stable government under the rule of law at home, they said.

Execution of the radical leaders at this point might have served to reopen debate on the disastrous cultural revolution, and issue the government would now prefer to forget, the analysts said. They said Deng, while still working to remove leftist remnants from positions of power and influence, prefers to do it by emphasizing stability and unity rather than confrontation, which such high-level executions might have provoked.

The seven-week trial of the "gang of four" and six other radicals was a controversial event that raised the question of Mao's own involvement in the bloody purges of which the defendants were convicted. Deng's leadership, however, has already declared that Mao's contributions to China outweighed extremist errors he made in his later years.

"The leadership would rather want Jiang Qing was simply forgotten," said one analyst. "They want to be seen to be observing the letter of the law but don't want to reopen wounds."

what *La Stampa* called the "excessive silence (at the trial) of the politicians" and by suggestions that the organization had links abroad. In a closing statement last month in which he described Italy as "a land of strange conspiracies and bloody plots," Prosecutor Nicola Amato alluded specifically to possible links abroad and said they needed exploration.

Among those he mentioned were travels to Eastern Europe by the founders of the Red Brigades, which emerged about 15 years ago, and alleged agreements with the Israeli secret service.

## From page one

more goods abroad and to create a more open trading system fairer to American farmers and workers in the world marketplace.

— Tax credits to encourage savings for education and also for parents who send their children to private instead of state-run schools.

Other proposals included legislation to end wage, pension and other forms of discrimination against women, improvement of law enforcement in the war against organized

# Hong Kong may join U.K.-China parley

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AFP) — Hong Kong may be asked to take part in the current Anglo-Chinese negotiations on the British colony's future, a foreign office spokesman hinted here Tuesday.

The talks, which began last October in Peking and have been surrounded with secrecy, have been confined to British and Chinese negotiators. Following a report in *The Financial Times*, quoting rumors in Hong Kong, that Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde would soon take part officially in the negotiations, the spokesman said: "It has always been accepted that if the governor's participation in the talks would be useful, he would participate. But he has not taken part so far."

Sir Edward, who arrived in London last weekend, discussed Hong Kong's future Tuesday with Lord Belstead, minister of state at the foreign office. The foreign office has refused to confirm or deny that China has agreed to Hong Kong participation in the talks, but has implied that in such a case the governor would represent Hong Kong after having consulted the colony's executive council.

Under treaties signed between Britain and China in the 19th century, the new territories, or 90 percent of the colony, are leased by Britain until 1997, and the rest is permanently British. But Peking does not recognize the treaties, terming them "unequal." The Chinese government has let it be known that it plans to recover sovereignty over all of Hong Kong by 1997 at the latest.

# Test-tube calf born in Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP) — A cow gave birth to a test-tube calf in the Russian town of Pushkin near Leningrad as a result of an "original method" of growing immature eggs outside a cow's ovaries, the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* reported Wednesday.

*Pravda* said the experiment started last spring and was "completed successfully." Monday when a cow named Nadyezhda (hope) gave birth to a calf named Pervenets (first-born).

*Pravda* said the method used in other countries for producing test-tube mice, rabbits and sheep "proved to be ineffective with horned cattle." Soviet scientists at the research institute for animal husbandry and genetics in Pushkin extracted "naked" embryonic cells at an early stage of development from the ovary of a cow delivered from a meat-packing plant," *Pravda* said.

The cells "were placed into an artificial nutritive medium and inseminated after their ripening," *Pravda* reported. "Twenty four hours passed and ova (eggs) began to split. One of them survived and the cow gave birth to a test-tube 'bull calf' the newspaper said."

# Assam security is stepped up

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (AFP) — The Indian authorities imposed new security measures in Assam Wednesday as a 12-hour "peoples curfew" began at dawn in the troubled state to prevent people from attending celebrations to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Indian Republic. The measures were imposed after reports of fresh grenade attacks, shooting and arson.

Indian news agencies said truckloads of armymen were dispatched to reinforce security protection of communication networks, oil installations, power houses and the government-run All India Radio stations. Federal sources here refused to comment on the situation there, but local journalists reached on telephone from the Indian capital said the situation was tense in the state.

The people of Assam are protesting against elections due in February, saying that the electoral list contained the names of immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal.

Min		Max				Min		Max				
C	F	C	F			C	F	C	F			
Athens	5	41	12	54	clear	Los Angeles	15	59	17	63	cloudy	
Bahrad	12	55	18	64	clear	Madrid	5	27	17	63	clear	
Bangkok	16	61	28	82	clear	Mexico	21	70	30	86	cloudy	
Barbados	24	75	29	84	cloudy	Mexico City	5	41	21	70	clear	
Beirut	5	41	12	54	cloudy	San Juan	9	48	12	54	cloudy	
Berlin	3	37	1	30	snow	Santiago	2	28	6	43	clear	
Brussels	2	36	9	48	cloudy	Sao Paulo	16	61	26	79	clear	
Buenos Aires	4	39	10	50	rain	Sao Paulo	19	66	59	91	rain	
Calcutta	21	70	31	88	rain	Seoul	2	28	16	61	rain	
Chicago	M	3	27	1	30	snow	Singapore	25	77	30	86	clear
Dublin	7	45	10	50	cloudy	Sydney	21	70	28	82	clear	
Frankfurt	1	34	2	36	rain	Taipei	12	54	18	64	clear	
Geneva	-3	27	4	39	cloudy	Tokyo	2	36	14	57	clear	
Havana	19	66	23	73	cloudy	Toronto	-1	30	2	36	clear	
Hong Kong	12	54	17	63	cloudy	Vienna	-4	25	6	43	cloudy	
Honolulu	21	70	27	81	clear							
Jakarta	23	73	31	88	cloudy							
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33	91	clear							
Lima	23	73	27	81	clear							
London	9	48	11	52	rain							

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